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1881

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. I.

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1881.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
1 & 2	Custom House Dues.—Letter from the French Government thanking this Government for their orders in regard to the mode of collecting Custom House dues, communicated to Revenue Department.	3rd Jan., No. 1.	
3 & 4	Travancore.—Papers regarding the pensionary contribution of Mr. Kunjan Menon, Third Judge of the Travancore Sadr Court, recorded.	4th Jan., No. 2.	
5 & 6	Nepaul.—Intimation of the intended visit of the Maharajah of Nepaul, communicated to the Military Department.	6th Jan., No. 4.	
7	Prince of Arcot.—Copy of petition from the Shadi daughters of the late Prince of Arcot, forwarded to the Government Agent, Chepauk, for report as to how far house-rent was provided for or estimated in the original determination of the pensions of these ladies.	8th Jan., No. 7.	
8 & 9	Promissory Notes. — The Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, recognised as the accredited Agent for drawing the interest and effecting the renewal, &c., of Government Promissory Notes, the property of that State.	8th Jan., No. 10.	
10 & 11	Kandyan Pensioners.—The Government Agent, Tanjore, authorised to disburse to Kandyan Pensioner Sevitri Devi Ammal the sum of Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Ceylon Government on account of ceremonial allowances in connection with the marriage of her adopted son.	8th Jan., No. 11.	
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No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
17—19	Pensions.—Endorsement of Government of India forwarding copy of communication from Bombay Government regarding the disbursement of the pension of Political Pensioner Khizroo Bee at the Aden Treasury, communicated to the Collector of Kurnool; and the British Consul at Jeddah requested to disburse to Khizroo Bee or to her duly authorized Agent her pension on application.	10th Jan., Nos. 14 & 15.	
20 & 21	French Settlements.— Letter from the French Governor stating that he has been appointed Governor of Guadeloupe, &c., recorded.	10th Jan., No. 16.	
22 & 23	Nepaul Rajah.—	10th Jan., No. 17.	
24—26	Stipendiaries.—The Resident at Hyderabad informed that the view taken by him in respect to the submission of petitions from Madras Stipendiaries, *other than Carnatic*, is correct.	11th Jan., Nos. 18 & 19.	
27	Travancore.—Letter from the Assistant Resident reporting delivery of charge of office of Resident in Travancore and Cochin to Mr. MacGregor.	Lodged. 1.	
28	Nepaul. — Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, stating that Maharajah Sir Ranoodeep Singh is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns.	Lodged. 2.	
29—32	Memorials.—Government of India informed that the purport of their letter, No. 421 of 1879, was communicated to M. Sakhwar Bayi Ammane Raje Saheb of Tanjore, and that the lady's memorials of 23rd January and 12th July 1880 were written subsequently to the receipt by her of the letter communicating their decision.	12th Jan., Nos. 20 & 21.	
33	Nepaul.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief requested, through the Military Department, to lend certain tents, lascars, doolies, &c., for the use of Maharajah Sir Ranoodeep Singh, Prime Minister of — during his trip to Rámesvaram and back to Negapatam.	12th Jan., No. 23.	
34 & 35	Maharajah of Vizianagrum. — The Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh informed of the full name and titles of the present Maharajah of Vizianagrum.	12th Jan., No. 24.	
36	———— Mr. John Willoughby Francis Dumergue, Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin, will be considered to have acted as Resident from the 8th November 1880 to the 5th January 1881.	12th Jan. 3.	
37	Travancore. — Mr. A MacGregor, Resident in Travancore and Cochin, resumed charge of the office on the 6th January 1881.	12th Jan. 4.	
38 & 39	Nepaul.—Military Department informed that the Prime Minister of — and Suite will start from the South Indian Railway terminus at 12 noon on the 14th instant.	13th Jan., No. 26.	
40	———— The Accountant-General directed to place Rs. 2,000 at disposal of Officer in Political charge of His Excellency Maharajah, Prime Minister of Nepaul as a sumptuary allowance.	13th Jan., No. 28.	
41 & 42	Memorials. — Memorial from P. Lutchmana Rao, a servant of His late Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, praying for the grant of a pension of Rs. 20, forwarded to Secretary of State through Government of India, and the memorialist informed of its despatch.	14th Jan., Nos. 29 & 30.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
43 & 44	Memorials to the address of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India from Mirza Kadir Bukht, *alias* Mirza Shumshir Ali, praying that he may be granted a pension of Rs. 20, forwarded to Secretary of State through Government of India, and the memorialist informed of its despatch.	14th Jan., Nos. 31 & 32.	
45 & 46	——— from Shaik Hussain, a trader, praying that his claims against Her Highness Khyroon Nissa Begum Sahiba may be inquired into by a Special Commissioner, or that sanction to sue her in the High Court of Madras may be accorded, forwarded to Government of India and the memorialist informed of its despatch.	14th Jan., Nos. 33 & 34.	
47 & 48	Nepaul.—Letter from Dr. H. Whitwell stating that His Excellency Sir Ranoodeep Singh will leave Madras by the South Indian Railway at 3-30 P.M. on the 15th January, communicated to Military Department and to the Private Secretary to the Governor.	14th Jan., No. 35.	
49	Nepaul Ambassador.—Proceedings of Government, Military Department, regarding firing of salutes on occasion of Maharajah Ranoodeep Singh's arrival at, and departure from, Military Cantonments in Southern India.	Memo., dated 14th Jan., No. 82.	
50	Nepaul.—Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell informed that his letter of 14th January has been communicated to the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with request that every facility consistent with safety may be afforded to His Excellency the Maharajah on his journey by Rail from Madras to Negapatam, &c.	15th Jan., No. 36.	
51—53	Civil Servants.—Letter from Accountant-General stating that Government must decide whether Mr. Dumergue *acted* for Mr. MacGregor as Resident during his absence, or whether he was only in charge of the office, recorded.	15th Jan., No. 37.	
54	Nepaul.—Telegram from the Sub-Collector, Negapatam, stating that the stormy weather at Negapatam renders embarkation of Sir Ranoodeep Singh unadvisable.	Lodged. 5.	
55	Nepaul Prime Minister.—Telegram from Major Baynes regarding Maharajah's trip to Rámesvaram.	Lodged. 6.	
56	Travancore.—Proceedings of Government reviewing the Financial Report of the Travancore State for the year 1879-80, transmitted to Under Secretary of State.	17th Jan., No. 38.	
57 & 58	Nepaul.—Telegram from Government of India regarding deputation of a Political Officer to assist Maharajah Sir Ranoodeep Singh, recorded.	17th Jan., No. 39.	
59	Nepaul Prime Minister.—Letter from Surgeon-Major Whitwell regarding Sir Ranoodeep Singh's movements.	Lodged. 7.	
60 & 61	Nepaul.—Telegram from Major Baynes, Negapatam, requesting that arrangements may be made for landing the Prime Minister's doolies and bearers at Madras, communicated to the Master Attendant; and Major Baynes desired by telegram to precede or accompany the Prime Minister to Arkónam.	17th Jan., No. 40.	
62 & 63	——— Payment of bill, amounting to Rs. 150, for furnishing the residence of His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepaul, sanctioned.	18th Jan., No. 41.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
64 & 65	Consuls.—Government of India informed that this Government have no objection to the appointment of Mr. J. C. Shaw as Consul for Belgium at Madras.	1881. 18th Jan., No. 42.	
66 & 67	Nepaul.—Letter from Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell regarding the visit of His Excellency Sir Ranoodeep Singh, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah, Prime Minister of Nepaul, to this Presidency, recorded.	19th Jan., No. 45.	
68 & 69	——— Bill amounting, as reduced by the Master Attendant, to Rs. 239-8-0 for landing charges payable on account of the Maharajah, Prime Minister of —, forwarded to Accountant-General for payment.	20th Jan., No. 46.	
70 & 71	Nepaul Prime Minister. — Telegram from Dr. Whitwell in Political charge complaining of treatment received by the Maharajah at the hands of the Madras Railway Company, transferred to Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for disposal.	Endt. No. 131, 20th Jan.	
72—74	Nepaul.—Collector of Madura to show the ladies belonging to the household of the Nepaul Prime Minister every attention, &c., while they are in his district.	21st Jan., No. 47.	
75 & 76	Government of Madras.—Letter from the French Governor acknowledging receipt of announcement of Mr. Adam's assumption of office of Governor of Fort St. George, recorded.	24th Jan., No. 49.	
77 & 78	Cavalry Stables—Trivandrum.—Orders passed on certain correspondence relating to the site of the —, &c.	25th Jan., No. 50.	
78A	Stipend Pay Office.—Mr. A. L. Lister, Sub-Collector of North Arcot, made over charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to Mr. H. T. Ross, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, on the 22nd January 1881.	25th Jan. 8.	
79	Nepaul. — Letter from the Political Resident, Nepaul, forwarding a cover to the address of Dr. Whitwell for transmission to that officer.	Lodged. 9.	
80 & 81	Stipendiaries. — The action of the Sub-Collector, North Arcot, in granting the ex-Zemindar of Palkonda extension of leave for one month from 4th January 1881, approved.	26th Jan., No. 51.	
82 & 83	Prince of Arcot.—With reference to his letter inquiring whether G.O., No. 432 of 1880 authorizes him to vary the terms of the title-deeds directed to be adopted in G.O., dated 25th October 1872, as requested by the —, the Inam Commissioner authorized to apply to the Advocate-General for the clearing up of any doubts that have occurred to him.	26th Jan., No. 52.	
84 & 85	Carnatic Receiver.—The engrossment of Reassignment from Bachasa Gocul Doss Governdana Doss and another to the Secretary of State of the equity of redemption of the villages of Noomble and Puliampett, ordered to be handed over to the Record-keeper, Government Office, for deposit in the strong box.	26th Jan., No. 53.	
86 & 87	Documents.—The Officer in charge of Government Agent's Office informed that Government consider the production of a certain document in the Police Court undesirable; and authorized to produce it, under Section 162 of the Evidence Act, in a sealed cover, and under protest.	26th Jan., No. 54.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
88	Tanjore.—Letter from Mr. C. Waddy regarding fees for writing a petition for Suckaram Saib.	Lodged. 10.	
89 & 90	Mysore Palace Jewels.—Resolution of Government of India passing orders on report of the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, on the examination of the —, recorded.	31st Jan., No. 57.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1881.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1. *From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Assistant Resident in charge, Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 10th December* 1880, *No.* 118.

I have the honor to forward the Financial Report of the Travancore Government for the Malabar year 1055 (ending 14th August 1880), together with the usual statement of receipts and disbursements.

2. The gross revenue of 1055 was the highest on record, and amounted to Rs. 65,08,521, being Rs. 2,71,401 in excess of the receipts of the previous year.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,27,802, being Rs. 74,914 in excess of that for 1054, and Rs. 4,80,719 less than the year's receipts.

4. The increase in the revenue of 1055 is found mainly under the heads of Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue, Judicial Fees, Customs, Abkári and Opium, Tobacco and Cardamom.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	RS.
1054	17,10,038
1055	17,35,454
Increase ..	25,416

5. *Land Revenue.*—The increase was due to the season having been very favorable for cultivation, and to the receipts of Melwarom or Government share on a larger quantity of salt manufactured.

Years.	RS.
1054	6,58,746
1055	7,28,751
Increase ..	70,005

6. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The principal items of increase under this head were the large receipts from Registration fees, from fees on transfer of land, and from the sale of lands formerly used for the manufacture of earth salt.

Years.	RS.
1054	2,79,390
1055	3,06,274
Increase ..	26,884

7. *Judicial Fees.*—The increase was due to the operations of the revised scale of Court fees.

8. *Customs.* — The exports and imports during the year were greater, and the quantity of opium imported was eight times as large as in the previous year, hence the increase under this head.

Years.	RS.
1054	4,00,328
1055	4,31,835
Increase ..	31,507

9. *Abkári and Opium.* — The high price at which the farms were sold accounts for the increase under this head.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,81,827
1055	2,05,698
Increase ..	23,871

10. *Tobacco.*—The increase was due to larger consumption of the article.

Years.	RS.
1054	8,17,325
1055	8,63,830
Increase ..	46,505

11. *Cardamoms.* — The increase under this head was caused by a larger crop than last year.

Years.	RS.
1054	3,51,530
1055	5,16,523
Increase ..	1,64,993

12. *Salt.*—The decrease of nearly half a lakh under this head is attributed to the small quantity of salt purchased for curing fish, the export of which during the year shows also a decrease.

Years.	RS.
1054	15,32,845
1055	14,87,475
Decrease ..	45,370

13. The other items call for no remarks.

DISBURSEMENTS.

14. *Devasoms and Ootooperah.*—The disbursements under Devasom (Religious) and Ootooperahs or Charitable Institutions were less than in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	5,75,775
1055	5,72,940
Decrease ..	2,835

Years.	RS.
1054	3,35,417
1055	3,22,510
Decrease ..	12,907

15. *Palace.*—The large increase under Palace Expenses was chiefly due to the illness and demise of His Highness the late Maharaja and the ceremonies connected therewith, as also to the expenses incidental to the accession of the present Maharaja to the Musnud.

Years.	RS.
1054	5,67,263
1055	6,70,523
Increase ..	1,03,260

16. *Pension.*—The increase of expenditure in the Pension Department is due to pensionary allowances newly granted, and the increase under Education, Science, and Art, to the improvement of the public gardens, to the allowance paid to the Honorary Secretary, and to additions to the Zoological Department. The small increase in the other items calls for no notice.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,45,070
1055	1,58,962
Increase ..	13,892

Years.	RS.
1054	1,75,261
1055	1,84,965
Increase ..	9,704

17. *Judicial Establishment.*—The abolition of the Fourth Judge of the Sadr Court and of several additional Munsifs, the small allowance granted to the Second Judge while on furlough, the diminution of cases in which Government were made a party, and a decrease under the head of Dieting to under-trial prisoners, contributed to the decrease under this head.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,90,503
1055	1,66,540
Decrease ..	23,960

18. *Public Works.*—The decrease is nominal as no funds were set apart for the Codyar project and irrigation works in South Travancore as in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	13,74,415
1055	12,23,075
Decrease ..	1,51,340

19. There was an exceptional expenditure, amounting to Rs. 17,960, in the year under report for the "Tirumadambu," or the ceremony of the investiture of His Highness the First Prince with the sacred thread.

20. Rs. 53,768 were laid out for the formation of a new establishment, called the Poakuvaravu, for recording in the Revenue accounts the names of the present holders of lands so as to facilitate the recovery of revenue.

21. It is satisfactory to observe that after meeting all these charges there was still a surplus of Rs. 4,80,719 to be added to the previous year's balance, which at the close of the year 1055 amounted to Rs. 54,48,182.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Devan of Travancore, to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated———.

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The increase under this head is due to the season having been more favorable for agriculture than in the previous year, and to the larger quantity of salt manufactured and consequently to the larger Melwarom or Government share brought to account.

Years.	RS.
1054	17,10,038
1055	17,35,454
Increase ..	25,416

2. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The receipts from this source are 70,000 rupees in advance of those of the preceding year. The increase is owing principally to the larger receipts from Registration fees, and fees on transfers of land, and to the sale of land formerly applied to the manufacture of earth salt.

Years.	RS.
1054	6,58,746
1055	7,28,751
Increase ..	70,005

3. *Judicial Fees.*—The increase in this item arises from the operation of the revised scale of Court fees.

Years.	RS.
1054	2,79,390
1055	3,06,274
Increase ..	26,884

4. *Customs.* — The increase under this head is accounted for by the larger exports and imports of the year. Under the latter head the quantity of opium which paid duty was eight times as large as in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	4,00,328
1055	4,31,835
Increase ..	31,507

5. *Abkári and Opium.*—Higher prices were realised for the farms at the sale by public auction.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,81,827
1055	2,05,698
Increase ..	23,871

6. *Tobacco.*—The increase of nearly half a lakh of rupees under this head is the result of increased consumption, the quantity which paid duty during the year being 9,172 candies against 8,527 candies in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	8,17,325
1055	8,63,830
Increase ..	46,505

7. *Salt.*—The accounts show a falling off in the quantity sold under this head amounting to 146 garces. There is no reason to think, however, that there has been any diminution in the actual consumption of the article or any increase in smuggling. The decrease seems due chiefly to the smaller quantity of salt purchased for curing fish, of which the quantity exported was less than in the previous year.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	15,32,845
1055	.. .. ..	14,87,475
	Decrease ..	45,370

8. *Cardamoms and other goods.*—The quantity of cardamoms delivered to the Sirkar was 108½ candies in excess of that of the previous year, and is the cause of the increase.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	3,51,530
1055	.. .. ..	5,16,523
	Increase ..	1,64,993

9. *Timber.*—The variation in this item is small.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	91,883
1055	.. .. ..	86,936
	Decrease ..	4,947

10. *Interest on Government Securities.*—The decrease under this head is only nominal, and arises from the interest which fell due not having been wholly drawn within the year.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	1,55,582
1055	.. .. ..	95,597
	Decrease ..	59,985

11. *Arrears of Revenue collected.*—This is a fluctuating item calling for no remark.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	57,626
1055	.. .. ..	50,148
	Decrease ..	7,478

12. *Aggregate Receipts.*—The aggregate receipts thus amounted to Rs. 65,08,521, or Rs. 2,71,401 in excess of those of the previous year. With the exception of salt almost every other source of revenue contributed to this increase.

EXPENDITURE.

13. *Devasom or Religious Institutions—Ootooperahs or Charitable Institutions.*—Turning to the debit side of the account, we find that the expenditure on religious and charitable institutions was less than in the previous year. In the case of the Ootooperahs or Chattrams, however, the decrease is only nominal, as payments for articles supplied were not all made within the year.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	5,75,775
1055	.. .. ..	5,72,940
	Decrease ..	2,835

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	3,35,417
1055	.. .. ..	3,22,510
	Decrease ..	12,907

14. *Palace.*—The expenditure under this head was considerably higher owing to the unfortunate illness and demise of His Highness the late Maharaja, the funeral ceremonies which followed, and the gifts and benefactions usual on such occasions, also to the expenses incident to the accession of His present Highness to the Musnud.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	5,67,263
1055	.. .. ..	6,70,523
	Increase ..	1,03,260

15. *Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.*—The small increase under this head is due to an increase of salaries recently sanctioned for promoting the efficiency of the Civil Establishments, and which took effect only about the end of the year.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	6,49,980
1055	.. .. ..	6,53,229
	Increase ..	3,249

16. *Judicial Establishment.*—The decrease in this item is owing principally (1) to the abolition of the Fourth Judge of the Sadr Court, and of several additional Munsifs who were no longer required; (2) to the smaller allowance granted to the Second Judge of the Sadr during the second year of his furlough as compared with the first year under the terms of his covenant; (3) to diminution in litigation to which Government were made a party; and (4) to a decrease under the head of Dieting to under-trial prisoners.

Years.		RS.
1054	.. .. ..	1,90,503
1055	.. .. ..	1,66,540
	Decrease ..	23,963

17. *Police Establishment.*—This is an annually increasing item, and must continue so till the Police is organised and placed on an efficient footing. The increase in the past year arises from (1) small additions to the establishment where required; from (2) annual increments in the sanctioned scale of the salaries of certain police officers; and (3) from small additions to salaries where called for.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,57,428
1055	1,61,714
Increase ..	4,286

18. *Nair Troops.*—The increase in this item is small, and calls for no remark.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,59,723
1055	1,61,039
Increase ..	1,316

19. *Elephant and Horse Establishment.*—The decrease under this head is due to the absence of any extraordinary expenditure such as was incurred in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	73,103
1055	69,173
Decrease ..	3,930

20. *Education, Science, and Art.*—The increase is owing chiefly to (1) the laying out of the public gardens at Trivandrum, to (2) the salary paid to the Honorary Secretary, and to (3) additions to the Zoological Department of the Museum.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,75,261
1055	1,84,965
Increase ..	9,704

21. *Medical.*—The expenditure under this head was somewhat less than in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	99,253
1055	97,245
Decrease ..	2,008

22. *Pensions.*—This is also an annually increasing item. There have of course been lapses by deaths, but the pensionary allowances newly granted during the year in the ordinary course have added to the expenditure.

Years.	RS.
1054	1,45,070
1055	1,58,962
Increase ..	13,892

23. *Public Works.*—The falling off in this item is only nominal arising from no funds having been set apart for the Codayar project and for irrigation works in South Travancore as in the previous year.

Years.	RS.
1054	13,74,415
1055	12,23,075
Decrease ..	1,51,340

24. *Cost and Charges of Goods sold, &c.*—There is an increase of more than 80,000 rupees in this item due principally to the larger quantity of cardamoms collected and paid for, to the increase in the contract price of Bombay salt purchased on account of Government, and to the larger quantity of teak brought to account.

Years.	RS.
1054	3,45,398
1055	4,26,507
Increase ..	81,109

25. *Contingent Charges.*—These charges are necessarily of a fluctuating character, and vary from year to year. Larger expense on account of paper, gifts to retiring servants and subscriptions to public charities and societies, and purchases of land made on account of Government have contributed to swell this expenditure.

Years.	RS.
1054	2,18,715
1055	2,77,000
Increase ..	58,285

26. *Subsidy.*—The decrease under this head is merely nominal.

Years.	RS.
1054	8,25,920
1055	8,10,652
Decrease ..	15,268

27. *Tirumadambu.*—This expenditure is extraordinary and occasional, being the money expended on the ceremony of the investiture of His Highness the First Prince with the sacred thread.

Year.	RS.
1055	17,960

28. *Poakkuvaravu.*—This is a new item of expenditure on a special establishment created to record in the Revenue accounts the names of the present holders of land and grant them puttahs, so as to facilitate the collection of the revenue.

Year.	RS.
1055	53,768

29. *Aggregate Expenditure.*—Thus the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rupees 60,27,802 against Rs. 59,52,888, or Rs. 74,914 in excess of that of the previous year.

30. The net financial result of the year's administration is an addition of Rs. 4,80,719 to the previous year's balance, which at the close of the last year amounted to Rs. 54,48,182, as particularised at the foot of the statement. You are aware that the Travancore Government have recently undertaken to pay a part of the guaranteed interest on the capital for the Railway extension to Cochin. This entails an additional annual expenditure of 99,000 rupees on the State for fifteen years. To meet this, the Government purpose to invest hereafter any surplus which may be left after meeting, not merely the ordinary charges, but all demands on account of administrative improvements in the Judicial and other branches of the service which are likely to be both heavy and continuous in future years.

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Travancore State for the Year 1055 M.E. (1879-80). *Cr.*

	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Balance as per last year's account.	..	49,67,463	1. The Devasom or Religious Institutions.	5,72,940	
1. Land Revenue	17,35,454		2. Ootooperahs or Charitable Institutions.	3,22,510	
2. Miscellaneous Revenue ..	7,28,751		3. The Palace	6,70,523	
3. Judicial Fees, &c. ..	3,06,274		4. Huzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.	6,53,229	
4. Customs	4,31,835		5. Judicial Establishment ..	1,66,540	
5. Arrack and Opium ..	2,05,698		6. Police Establishment ..	1,61,714	
6. Tobacco	8,63,830		7. Nair Troops	1,61,039	
7. Salt	14,87,475		8. Elephant and Horse Establishments.	69,173	
8. Cardamom and other goods.	5,16,523		9. Education, Science, and Art.	1,84,965	
9. Timber	86,936		10. Medical	97,245	
10. Interest on Government Securities.	95,597		11. Pensions	1,58,962	
11. Arrears of revenue collected this year.	50,148		12. Public Works	12,23,075	
		65,08,521	13. Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	4,26,507	
			14. Contingent charges ..	2,77,000	
			15. Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	8,10,652	
			16. Tirumadambu	17,960	
			17. Poakkuvaravu Department .	53,768	
					60,27,802
			Balance to be carried over to next year's account.	..	54,48,182
Total ..	..	1,14,75,984			1,14,75,984
			In Cash	18,57,459	
			Promissory Notes	29,41,404	
			Goods	3,74,876	
				51,73,739	
			Difference or Inefficient Balance.	2,74,443	
			Total ..	54,48,182	

TRIVANDRUM,
30*th November* 1880.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 6th January 1881, No. 3.

The Financial Statement of the Travancore State for the Malabar year 1055 (1879-80) shows that the receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 65,08,521 and Rs. 60,27,802, respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,80,719.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1875-76	55,91,882	55,94,814
1876-77	55,26,199	55,40,285
1877-78	59,78,021	56,15,211
1878-79	62,37,120	59,52,888
1879-80	65,08,521	60,27,802

2. The receipts were Rs. 2,71,401 in excess of the previous year, the increase being mainly under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue, Judicial Fees, Customs, Abkári and Opium, Tobacco and Cardamoms. It is satisfactory to notice the steady increase in the revenue, the income being the highest on record.

3. The expenditure during 1879-80 was Rs. 74,914 in excess of the previous year. Notwithstanding an exceptional charge of Rs. 17,960 for the ceremony of investing His Highness the First Prince with the sacred thread, and Rs. 53,768 spent on the formation of a new establishment for recording in the Revenue accounts the names of the present holders of land so as to facilitate the collection of revenue, there was a surplus of Rs. 4,80,719. This amount added to the balance of the previous year (Rs. 49,67,463) gives a balance of Rs. 54,48,182 to be carried over to the credit of next year's account.

4. The Government consider the financial administration of the year under review to have been very satisfactory.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Extradition.

Read the following paper :—

No. 3. *From J. B PENNINGTON, Esq., District Magistrate of Tinnevelly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd December* 1880, *No.* 1737.

One Mr. Ignatio, Permanent Way Inspector of the South Indian Railway, complained to the Temporary Deputy Magistrate that two Labbays, professing to be dealers in jewelry, sold two rings set with false diamonds as genuine, and that one of them also carried off his calendar watch taken from him on the pretence of returning it after showing it to his partner. The cylindrical watch and mock jewelry have been found in the Travancore territories.

2. The Deputy Magistrate applied to the Resident of Travancore for their extradition; but the application was refused on the score of non-jurisdiction, as the offences under Sections 417 and 420, Indian Penal Code, with which they are charged are not included in the schedule to the Extradition Act. I then requested the Assistant Resident in charge to comply with the Deputy Magistrate's request, as the offence was a serious one. But he still declines to move in the matter, and refers me to G.O., No. 219, dated 12th April 1875 (Political Department).

3. I have therefore the honor to request that the Resident may be moved to apply for the extradition of the criminals, as the offence was one of great audacity, and it is not desirable that such swindlers should escape with impunity.

4. Copies of correspondence on the subject are herewith submitted as per list enclosed.

5. One month has already been consumed in this correspondence, and I have therefore the honor to request the favor of early orders.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 7th January 1881, No. 5.

The contention of the Assistant Resident in charge that he is not at liberty to demand the surrender of the accused persons who have absconded, in this case, without the sanction of Government, is correct. That sanction is now given.

2. The statement of the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, in his letter to the Assistant Resident of 29th November, that the demand for extradition was made under Section 14 of Act XXI of 1879, is altogether unintelligible; that Act not professing, any more than Act XI of 1872 which it supersedes, to deal with the matter of requisitions for the surrender of criminals who have fled from justice out of British India, *but with the converse.* He is referred to the Proceedings of Government quoted by the Assistant Resident, which were circulated to all District Judges at the time.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Famine Batta.

Read the following paper:—

No. 5. *From W. DONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 29th November* 1880, *No. J.A.D.*-289.

Pension Department.

I have the honor to bring the following matter to the notice of His Grace the Governor in Council.

2. During the late famine Government in their Order, No. 106, dated the 19th February 1877, Political, sanctioned the grant of a famine batta allowance of Rs. 2 a-month to each of the Fatiah pensioners residing at Vellore, and subsequently in their G.O., No. 632, dated 9th December 1878, decided that payment of the allowance should not be stopped "without report to Government and special sanction," and "that, until prices resumed a normal level, the reasons for granting the allowance would continue to operate." Accordingly, on the strength of a certificate furnished monthly by the Officer in charge of payment of Political Pensions at Vellore to the effect that the "price of food-grain is rather above the normal level," this office has continued to admit the charge up to date.

3. I am doubtful, however, whether under present circumstances Government desire to continue the allowance, and I therefore lay the matter before Government for orders.

No. 2313.

Referred to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, for remarks as to the necessity of continuing this special allowance. He should state how many of these Fatiah pensioners are still alive.

Vide paragraph 2 of Mr. Cox's letter, recorded with G.O., No. 632, dated 9th December 1878.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS,
4th December 1880.

No. 6. *From A. L. LISTER, Esq., Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 11th December* 1880, *No.* 167.

Under the Orders of Government noted in the margin, a "Famine Allowance" of Rs. 2 each per mensem was sanctioned for sixteen old dependants of Hyder's and Tippoo's Mahals, and the allowance was to continue till the prices resume their normal rates.

G.O., No. 65, dated 29th January 1877.
" " 106, " 19th February 1877.
" " 632, " 9th December 1878.

2. The prices of all staple grains having now reached their normal level, I beg to solicit the orders of Government as to the continuance or otherwise of the allowances.

3. As pointed out by Mr. Austin in his letters, Nos. 157 and 9, dated 15th August 1876 and 19th January 1877, respectively, these recipients were receiving aid until 1875 from Fatiah and Moordah allowances* granted in the name of one of the Begums of the Mahal, and the allowance was discontinued on the death of Kharangaze Bee (*vide* G.O., dated 10th June 1874, No. 235). They are all dependants of Hyder's and Tippoo's Mahals, and are now "in a state of great destitution" and much advanced in age. Since the present allowance was sanctioned in February 1877, 25 per cent. of the number (four out of sixteen) already died and the rest are not likely to live long.

* Rs. 127-9-0 per mensem.

4. I therefore entirely agree with my predecessors, Messrs. Austin and Cox, that the allowance may be continued for their lives.

5. The Government have been pleased to sanction in several cases* a charitable allowance to the dependants of the Mahals, and I beg to recommend, for the favorable consideration of Government, that the same indulgence may be shown to the persons named below, and the allowance may be continued for their lives :—

* G.O., No. 479, dated 7th August 1876.
" " 783, " 30th November 1876.
" " 58, " 25th January 1877.

1. Beebun Bee.	7. Thara Bee.
2. Mareem Khathoo.	8. Dévanammah.
3. Meeran Bi.	9. Bunny Bee.
4. Hoosain Bee.	10. Thaj Bee.
5. Bannoo Bee.	11. Hoossain Bee.
6. Boodeen Bee.	12. Sakeena Bee.

P.S.—The Accountant-General's letter (No. J.A.D.-289) of the 29th ultimo on the subject, received since with your endorsement, No. 2313, dated 4th instant, is herewith returned.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 8th January 1881, No. 6.

The Government observe that the allowances in question were practically the continuance of subsistence out of Fatiah allowances to aged destitute dependants on deceased members of Hyder's and Tippoo's Mahals, and sanction their continuance for the lives of the several recipients.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Salutes.

Read the following papers :—

No. 8. *From His Highness ANANDAGAJAPATY RAZ, Raja of Vizianagrum, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd December 1880, No. 23.*

I beg the favor of your moving His Grace the Governor in Council to an early consideration of the accompanying memorial.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

HIS GRACE THE MOST NOBLE THE DUKE OF
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Counsellor to the Empress of India,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD DUKE,—I humbly beg to lay the following before Your Grace for Your Grace's kind consideration.

2. It will be in Your Grace's recollection that, when asking to be received with the "usual honors" on the visit which I was recently permitted to pay Your Grace, the Military Secretary informed me that "the present orders of Government prevent a salute being now accorded to you."

3. I presume that reference was intended to the fact that, on my late revered father's death in April last year, the name of the Raja of Vizianagrum was removed from the general list of personal salutes.

4. No doubt this was the case; but it can be readily proved, from the public records, that the head of the Vizianagrum family has an ancient hereditary salute, and that what my father obtained by way of personal distinction to himself consisted of three successive accessions to that hereditary honor, viz. :—

1stly.—A salute on every occasion of his entering and leaving the Bengal Presidency to take his seat as a Member of the Governor-General's Council assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Vide Enclosure A.

2ndly.—A continuance of this salute after he *ceased* to be such Member of Council.

Vide Enclosure A.

3rdly.—An extension of the same honor to the "same occasions when salutes are given to other Princes and Chiefs." This last mentioned honor, originally bestowed by His Excellency Lord Northbrook in February 1876, was formally notified at Delhi on the 1st of January following.

Vide Enclosure B.

Vide Enclosure C, page 10.

5. That these successive honors did not originate our ancient hereditary salute, and that the existence of that salute was known and recognised at the time, is clearly shown by the preamble to enclosure (A), which, on the part of the Government of India, certifies our "right" to the same.

6. It is true, my Lord Duke, that this ancient family salute was granted only on the occasion of the visits of the Raja to the Head of the District; but on the ground that the Agent to the Governor, Fort St. George, is the direct representative of the Governor of Fort St. George, Lord Harris, Lord Napier, and Lord Hobart always ordered the salute to be fired when my father visited their Lordships, whether at Vizagapatam or at the Presidency town. Towards the close of 1875 Your Grace also accorded the same distinction.

7. I would therefore venture very humbly and respectfully to ask Your Grace to recognise our ancient right in the same manner on the present occasion. There is no artillery at Vizagapatam; and if the salute is refused when I have permission to wait on the Governor, it is obvious that it will be equivalent to its being stopped altogether. Your Grace will be pleased, finally, to observe that the action taken by the preceding Governors above mentioned and by Your Grace also in 1875 had no connection with my father's general personal salute; for, at the times mentioned, the latter honor had no existence.

With feelings of sincere attachment to Your Grace and with due respect, allow me to subscribe myself,

My Lord Duke, Your Grace's most obedient and devoted servant,

EGMORE, *3rd December* 1880. (Signed) ANANDAGAJAPATY RAZ.

MEMORANDUM.

The Maharaja of Vizianagrum having the right to a salute of thirteen guns within the limits of his estate in the Madras Presidency, and, on being appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, having obtained from the Viceroy and Governor-General, subject to the sanction and confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the honor of a salute of thirteen guns to be fired on the two occasions of his arrival in, and departure from, the Bengal Presidency, is now informed that the privilege thus provisionally conferred on him as an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, has been dulysanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM, *3rd February* 1866.

(Signed) W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA,
26th February 1876.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,

In compliance with your Highness' wishes, as expressed in your letter to Captain Baring of the 19th instant, I have had much pleasure in giving directions that the personal salute of

thirteen guns now given to your Highness only on entering and leaving the Presidency shall, in future be given on the same occasions when salutes are given to other Princes and Chiefs. Arrangements will accordingly be made for the salute when I shall have the pleasure of receiving your Highness on Tuesday next.

I am always, your Highness' sincere friend,

(Signed) NORTHBROOK.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 8th January 1881, No. 8.

Ordered that the Government of India be addressed as follows.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 10. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 8th January* 1881, *No.* 9.

I am directed to submit, for the information and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter (with enclosures) recently addressed to His Grace the late Governor by the Raja of Vizianagrum, on being informed by His Grace that the present orders of Government prevent a salute being accorded to him when paying a formal visit to the Governor.

2. His late Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagrum, K.C.S.I., who was for some time an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council, after enjoying for some years the honor of a *limited* salute, viz., on every occasion of entering and leaving the Bengal Presidency, was granted on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi a general (personal) salute of thirteen guns (*vide* page 10, *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, 1st January 1877). His Highness died in April 1879, and the foregoing entry was then erased from the Table of Salutes.

3. There can be no question, therefore, that his son, the present Raja, has no claim to any general salute, nor does he make any such claim. His contention is that the "right" of the Rajas of Vizianagrum to a salute of thirteen guns within the limits of their estate in this Presidency has received the formal recognition of the Government of India, and that the practice of successive Governors, in conceding this salute at Fort St. George since the removal of Artillery from Vizagapatam, is one which should in justice be continued.

4. On this point I am to invite attention to the correspondence marginally noted. The facts of the case were laid before the Government of India in connection with the Table of Salutes then under revision. The Government of India observed that the subject did not require immediate consideration, but would be mentioned in connection with the General Return of Salutes which was shortly to be submitted for the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

From India, No. 1505, Political, dated 22nd May 1875.
To India, No. 464, Political, dated 27th July 1875.
From India, No. 2285, Political, dated 18th August 1875.

5. No further communication has been received, and it was owing to the absence of any "decided ruling" that His Grace the late Governor—copy of whose Minute is attached—resolved to give no orders for a salute, when the Raja visited him last month.

6. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to express a hope that the right to a salute at Madras may be formally sanctioned in substitution of the salute in the Vizagapatam District, where it is no longer possible. He is informed and believes that the distinction has belonged to the head of the family for

the last 120 years, ever since Ananda Ráz of Vizianagrum, from whom the present Raja is fourth in descent, turned the French out of his country, and assisted us in laying the foundations of our sovereignty in the Northern Circars.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Minute by His Grace the PRESIDENT, dated 17th December 1880.

The matter is not very clearly decided.

The matter stands thus as I understand it.

The Raja's predecessors were admittedly entitled to a salute within their territory and in virtue thereof received a salute at Vizagapatam.

I apprehend there is no doubt that the right to salute within his territories, which was admitted, has not been abolished or abrogated.

In virtue of this right former Governors admitted the same salute when the late Maharaja visited Madras, and it was accorded to him when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras in 1875 by me in accordance, as I then understood, with former practice.

The Government of India, without any decided ruling as to the right to salute referred to, gave him a personal salute.

I see no objection to placing the facts before Government of India with reference to the last warrant, and asking their ruling, pointing out that there are military stations within the territory, although at present there are no guns there, nor in the Vizagapatam Fort, and that it would seem somewhat anomalous not to give that salute at the capital which may be given at an outport. (I believe Vizagapatam was anciently within the Vizianagrum territory).

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 11. *From M.R.Ry. C. RUNGACHARLU, C.I.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Bangalore, 27th December* 1880, *No.* 6590—*G*-1712.

In forwarding herewith the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 962, dated 15th instant, from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, with its enclosures, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to request that instructions be issued to the district authorities of Bellary to depute a competent officer to demarcate the boundary between the village of Kollampalli of the Gumnaikenpalya Taluk of the Kolar District of Mysore and Kondapura of the Hindupur Taluk. It will be seen there is really no dispute in regard to the boundary, but it has to be decided how a small piece of waste land which the inhabitants of neither village have been in definite enjoyment of should be apportioned between them, and, as remarked by the Survey Superintendent, it may suffice to depute the Amildars of the taluks concerned to settle the matter.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. P. GRANT, Esq., Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, dated Bangalore, 15th December 1880, No. 962.

I have the honor to forward a sketch-map of a boundary dispute between the village of Kollampalli of the Gumnaikenpalya Taluk, Mysore, and Kondapura of the Hindupur Taluk,

Bellary District, with copy of explanatory letter, No. 71, of the 4th instant, from Captain A. McCally, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

2. The difficulty experienced by Captain McCally consists chiefly in his inability to ensure the attendance of the villagers of Kondapura, a difficulty of invariable occurrence in the case of all Madras villages on the Frontier.

3. I would suggest that the Madras authorities be addressed with a view to some settlement of this dispute being effected. Should it be deemed necessary, I am prepared to depute Captain McCally to meet any officer appointed on behalf of the Madras Government, but the dispute is of such small importance that I think the respective Amildars could easily arrive at a satisfactory settlement or dispose of the case by rajinamah.

From Captain A. McCALLY, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, to the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, dated Dugsundra, 4th December 1880, No. 71.

With reference to your Vernacular Yadi, No. 2590, dated 18th October 1880, and subsequent correspondence on the subject, I have the honor to forward herewith a sketch-map showing the unsettled boundary between the village of Kollampalli in the Gumnaikenpalya Taluk, Mysore Province, and the village of Kondapura in the Hindupur Taluk of the Bellary District, Madras Presidency.

2. I am unable to state if any dispute actually exists, as the people of Kondapura failed to attend on the usual notice being served on them to point out their boundaries at the time of the measurement of the lands of Kollampalli.

3. The villagers of Kollampalli claim from A to B as shown by the yellow line. The land contained within the blue line from A 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 B merely shows the unmeasured portion, and how much of that, if any, is claimed by the people of Kondapura it is impossible to state for the reasons given in paragraph 2.

4. At the point C there is no dispute as the three villages of Krishnapura, Kollampalli, and Kondapura meet here, and all agree to this. From the point C to A Kollampalli formerly cultivated the ground which is now waste and has been measured up to the boundary of the old cultivation. From A to B the nature of the land is entirely "purampok." At the point B the village of Kondapura in the Bellary District and the village of Thangadkunte in the Cuddapah District meet, and the people of Kollampalli state that when the Madras Survey was at work in Thangadkunte, the point B was fixed and that no dispute existed at that time.

5. The people of Kondapura have to prove their claim, if any, to the land included in the portion shown by the blue line from A 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 B, and in the event of their failing to do this, the only decision to be arrived at will be to confirm the boundary as shown by the people of Kollampalli according to the yellow line A B, in which case all that will have to be done will be the erection of two or three connecting "bandhs" between A and B, which two points are already demarcated both by "bandhs" and stones. No further measurement will be necessary.

6. All the vernacular correspondence on the subject has been returned to your office under a separate cover.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 12th January 1881, No. 22.

Communicated to the Collector of Bellary, who will depute an officer as requested, reporting, for the information of Government, whom he has selected for the duty.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukota State.

Read the following paper:—

No. 13. *From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 27th November 1880, No. 212.*

In obedience to G.O., No. 276, of the 21st June 1880, I have the honor to report the result of the inquiry of the Pudukóta Minister into the subject of the memorial

presented by M.R.R. Rathakristna Tondiman Sahib, Mel-Aranmanai Jaghiredar of Pudukóta.

2. I indicated the following ten points as containing the pith of the Jaghiredar's complaint:—

(1.) That his family was exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil tribunals, and that they were allowed the Jaghire for their support and maintenance.

(2.) That petitioner's father contracted debts for purposes most unnecessary and extravagant.

(3.) That the said Jaghire is from its very nature inalienable.

(4.) That petitioner's father alienated the villages belonging to the Jaghire by renting them out and making gifts.

(5.) That petitioner was first rendered amenable to the Civil Courts in 1856 on his father's death.

(6.) That his father's debts were held to be binding on the estate by the Civil Courts after he had succeeded to the estate and his property even to his household utensils were sold under decrees.

(7.) That the Civil Courts have held that petitioner's claims to recover lands belonging to the Jaghire have been barred by lapse of time or invalid because the alienations have been made by the ruling power.

(8.) The usufruct of the villages has far more than satisfied the debts, as per account rendered, because that it is a rule of Hindu Law applicable to the present case that creditors cannot recover more interest than an amount equal to the principal.

(9.) That petitioner is not under any obligation to discharge his father's debts.

(10.) That he is entitled to be restored to the full enjoyment of the Jaghire.

3. Among these, I directed particular attention to points 1, 3, 8, 9, and 10. I also asked, supposing the Jaghire to be inalienable, that he should report what arrangement, *if any*, ought to be made to compensate the persons in possession of the component parts of the Jaghire for their summary dispossession.

4. The Sarkele's report is contained in 31 paragraphs of his letter, No. —, and is of such an able and exhaustive kind that I give it in full:—

* * * *

"5. The Jaghire consists of about a dozen villages or rather clusters of villages, scattered over in several directions, far from the capital (the seat of the Jaghiredar) and far from each other. The present revenue of the Jaghire is *estimated* at Rs. 40,000, there being no authentic accounts of present or past revenues.

"6. Mr. William Blackburn's report to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 20th March 1813, gives a full account of the origin and nature of the Jaghire. It is there stated that the ancestor of the Jaghiredar was a son of an inferior marriage, while his (the ancestor's) half-brother, the ancestor of the present ruling branch of the family, was the son of Patastree, the wife of the Throne, all of whose sons were entitled to the succession in preference to the children by an inferior marriage, although the latter be senior in birth to the sons of the Patastree. The tenor of the Jaghire is described to be for military service, revokable at pleasure, according to the law and custom of the country. The holders of service tenures are described to have no property on the land or power to alienate a foot of it. It is also added that it has been the constant practice of the Government of Pudukóta to resume the service lands of any chief, however high in rank, on any dissatisfaction with him or for any purpose of convenience to themselves. It seems to have been Mr. Blackburn's decided opinion that this branch of the family never had or pretended to have before the time of his report any inherent or latent right to the throne, though, as explained by him, it derived its descent directly from a common ancestor.

"7. The traditions of the country as well as the practice of the present day in some respects support the theory of military or, more strictly, feudal service. Under the Jaghiredar are holders of minor inams who are bound to render military service in the field when required or any other service in its absence. After the siege and fall of Seringapatam neither the Jaghiredar nor his retainers went on field service. He and his successors have been practically enjoying the Jaghire for their maintenance, and the retainers, or militia as they have been called, have been performing purely revenue duties such as guarding crops or assisting at collection. Hence I believe the impression in more recent times that this Jaghire is the hereditary appanage of one branch of the ruling family of Pudukóta.

"8. I shall now proceed to the subject-matter of the petition presented to Government by the present Jaghiredar. When his father died in 1856 he inherited debts amounting to Rs. 2,98,761, of which Rs. 1,78,535 were secured on the mortgage of nearly the whole Jaghire, and Rs. 1,20,226 were unsecured, that is, held on mere promissory notes or on pledge of jewelry.

"9. On the death of his father it was open to him to have repudiated all his father's debts and entered possession of his Jaghire freed from all encumbrances. But just at this time the exemption of the family from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts was removed, and this exposed him to the annoyance of his unsecured creditors, most of whom were also the secured creditors who held the villages of the Jaghire in usufructory enjoyment, and who, if ejected, thus had it in their power to annoy by civil suit for their unsecured debts.

"10. Thus pushed into a corner, the Jaghiredar, to free himself from annoyance and disgrace, was compelled to compromise with his creditors by renewing his father's bonds and adding to the amount of them accumulated interest, Court costs, &c., and pledging the revenues of the same villages as before. In this manner in 1862 the debts reached a sum of Rs. 3,66,180.

"11. Within an interval of three years after the death of his father, the first and second marriages of the Jaghiredar had to be performed, and the contributions from the State treasury, usual on such occasions, having been stopped, it became necessary to borrow again, and there were no more villages left to raise money on. The wants increasing with increasing family, money had to be borrowed on the narrow margin of improvements in the already mortgaged villages or on promissory notes, and the sums so borrowed amounted in all to Rs. 60,728.

"12. The debts of the Jaghire at the present date thus aggregate Rs. 4,26,908, of which Rs. 3,95,019 are secured on the villages, and Rs. 31,889 on simple bonds.

"13. It is the holders of these last who give the greatest annoyance by their suing out execution of decrees and bringing in the bailiff every now and then and at the most inconvenient times for the attachment of the most trifling chattels in the Palace and so causing distress and disgrace.

"14. With regard to the secured creditors, who are in the enjoyment of the Jaghire villages, the Jaghiredar's statement that they have had their principal paid over and over* from the revenues of the villages they hold seems generally correct; at any rate, I have not been able to detect a reason for distrusting it. As full details on this head will be found in the enclosure of this letter, I do not repeat them in this place (*vide* statement and memorandum appended to the enclosure of this letter).

* They have had 8½ lakhs for 3½ lakhs.

"15. The first part of the prayer of the Jaghiredar in his petition to Government is that the Political Agent should resume the immediate management of the entire Jaghire; that, after ascertaining the nature, validity, and amount of the debts not already fully liquidated from the revenues of the villages enjoyed, the balance, if any be found due, be paid off at a fixed rate annually from the income of the Jaghire, and that the remainder should be handed over for the maintenance and support of the petitioner and his family. The second part of the prayer is that he and his posterity may be exempted from the jurisdiction of the local civil tribunals—a privilege enjoyed by his ancestors from time immemorial, and the deprivation of which has been the cause of constant distress and discredit.

"16. The revenues of lands yet unmortgaged is given at about Rs. 8,000 per annum; even this the Jaghiredar has not been able to realise owing partly to bad seasons and owing to the absence of a summary law for governing the relations between landlord and tenant. Between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000 is all that has been usually collected of late years—a sum hardly sufficient for the maintenance of the family consisting of himself,† two wives, two sons, and a daughter, besides the usual indispensable complement of servants. The sons, aged 14 and 12, are left without proper education. Since the Jaghire is mortgaged up to the full value, there are no resources, present or future, save and except what has been mentioned above.

† Age 43.

"17. Some years before the death of the Jaghiredar's father (Enclosure C of Petition 1855 and Enclosure B, 1856) the Jaghiredar repeatedly applied for redress against the father's extravagance and waste. The Political Agent, Mr. Parker, declined to interfere beyond remonstrating with the father.

"18. In 1865 the Jaghiredar prayed to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but the Political Agent refused to interfere with the ordinary course of law.

"19. In 1874 the Jaghiredar requested the Political Agent, Mr. Pennington, to attach the Jaghire and place it under the management of the Sarkele, as was done in the case of Chinna Aranmanai and Manoverti Jaghires, a proper scale of maintenance being fixed for the support of the family, and the debts being gradually liquidated out of the surplus. This was forwarded to the Sarkele for opinion after a personal discussion with the Political Agent. The Sarkele, quoting the orders of the Madras Government and passed in 1869 in the analogous case of the Chinna Aranmanai Jaghiredar, in which when he petitioned for similar relief, under similar circumstances, in respect of enormous debts run into by himself within the brief space of a few years

after he got possession of the Jaghire, they declined to entertain the proposal unless the consent of the creditors then in possession of the Jaghire villages was obtained to the Jaghire being placed under management, gave his decided opinion against interference with the affairs of this (the Western Palace) Jaghire.

"20. Mr. Pennington then requested to be informed if the mortgage of the Jaghire villages was not illegal, and if there is any objection to the resumption of the whole of the Jaghire, the Jaghiredar being pensioned, and wished also to be favored with the opinion of His Excellency the Raja.

"21. The Sarkele replied quite concurring in the views of the Political Agent. His Excellency the Raja was also of the same opinion, and added that the resumption should be absolute, that is void of all claims on the part of either the Jaghiredar or his heirs to the said Jaghire, and that this should be plainly understood, the sanction or approval of the Madras Government being obtained to this enunciation.

"22. The subject seems to have been finally disposed of by the Political Agent's letter addressed direct to the Jaghiredar, which forms an enclosure to his present memorial. He was informed that Government having once declined to resume the Jaghire lands of the late Tirumala Tondiman Sahib (Chinna Aranmanai Jaghiredar and brother of His Excellency the Raja) on his making an identical request, his request could not be complied with.

"23. On the death of the late Chinna Aranmanai Jaghiredar (the father of the young Jaghiredar now studying at Madras) the Government, in their order noted in the margin, affirmed the broad principle of the non-liability of Jaghires for debts and *primâ facie* the holder of the Jaghire which was specially set aside for the maintenance of the junior branch of the family had no right to alienate. They said that the conditions of Jaghire tenure were of public notoriety from 1820, Political Agents having proclaimed that persons holding Jaghires were entitled to usufructory enjoyment only, and that any alienation thereof by sale or mortgage or gift would not be recognised. The proclamation was repeated in 1842 and again in 1864. When Tirumala Tondiman was put in possession of the Jaghire he was informed that he was not competent to alienate, and if he did, it would be resumed and placed under management of the Sarkele.

G.O., dated 12th January 1872, No. 12.

"24. My object in entering into the above *résumé* of past correspondence is simply to bring to a focus, as it were, all the more salient points and facts connected directly or collaterally with the subject under report.

"25. By this I hope I have also answered satisfactorily all the points from one to ten, to which you have drawn my attention in paragraph 2 of your letter.

"26. With reference to the query in paragraph 3 of your letter, I beg to state that the dicta in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Order of Government are perfectly correct, and will be found to be fully supported by the narrative I have above sketched. Regarding the remarks in paragraph 3, with diffidence I would say that the course pursued by the present Jaghiredar in accepting the debts of his father and passing his own bonds for them and allowing the creditors to continue in the unmolested enjoyment of the mortgaged villages quite concluded him as against the creditors, and precluded all possibility of any help being rendered to him either by His Excellency the Raja or the Political Agents, whose reasons for their inability are fully set forth in the correspondence I have above quoted, and are founded on principles recognised by the Madras Government itself in 1869.

"27. If the issues raised and considered by Mr. Pennington had been pushed to their logical conclusion, the resumption of the Jaghire tenure would have then taken place, and the assignment of a pension in lieu of the Jaghire would have followed as a matter of course. But it would have been only partial relief, since the Jaghiredar would have been left in the same sad predicament as before in regard to his simple bonds, as long as he was altogether not exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and so long as the holders of these bonds had it in their power to walk into the Jaghiredar's house any time they thought there was something for attachment or could cause such amount of inconvenience and disgrace as would result in some payment however small.

"28. Adverting to paragraphs 6 and 7 of your letter, regarding a compromise and settlement with the Jaghiredar's creditors, I am of opinion that such a course would be utterly incompatible with the theory that the Jaghire lands are inalienable and with the proclamations which have been issued on the subject from the earliest times. The creditors of both kinds fully knew the nature of the speculation they were embarking their capital on, and those of them, at any rate, who have been enjoying the Jaghire villages for long periods, ranging to 50 years and upwards, have been repaid their principal over and over, and if the contingency of resumption, of which they were fully aware, did occur theirs at least is no case of substantial injustice, and requires no consideration whatever.

"29. The attachment and management of the Jaghire for the benefit of the Jaghiredar and his family, combined with the gradual liquidation of such debts as may by determined to be

due as proposed by the Jaghiredar in his memorial to Government, is therefore simply out of the question. Such a step would and might reasonably be construed as having been taken for the sole benefit of the Jaghiredar regardless of their interests; for, according to precedents and principle enunciated by Government, the creditors might have reasonably hoped to have been left undisturbed *during the lifetime of the Jaghiredar*, whatever may happen after his death. Any temorary attachment therefore of the kind for the benefit of him and his family and for liquidation of debt would be quite unpolitic and unjustifiable, and I must vote decidedly against it.

"30. If my reasoning is correct it follows either that the proposal in the shape in which he has put it must be rejected altogether, or the *permanent* resumption of the Jaghire must be ordered as an act of State, and a suitable pension settled on the family for all time to come. With the resumption of the Jaghire will perish all the debts which are secured on its revenues.

"31. There will then remain for consideration the second request in the memorial, viz., for exemption from Civil Courts. This, as matters now stand, is even more important and more urgent than the other, and is closely connected with the debts on simple bonds, the holders of which have been and are harassing and will continue to harass the Jaghiredar and make his life miserable. On this subject, I am of opinion that the exemption prayed for should be accorded. I feel sure that none of the creditors will be really placed in a worse position thereby, for it is a notorious fact the Jaghiredar possesses and conceals no movable property of any kind. The Palace contains nothing but the roof and bare walls and apartments which have commenced to tumble down, and as to jewelry the last of them left the Palace long ago, so that the creditors who look to movable property for the satisfaction of decrees they hold will be deprived of nothing more than the power of annoying and disgracing the Jaghiredar.

"32. In conclusion, I am of opinion that the condition to which primarily the Jaghiredar's father and secondarily the Jaghiredar himself have, by their improvidence and extravagance and imprudence brought the family, is such as fully to warrant the permanent resumption of the Jaghire and the assignment of a suitable money pension, the amount of which to be reported on and determined hereafter. I am also of opinion that the Jaghiredar and his descendants should be declared exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of the State. He already enjoys freedom from arrest for civil debts.

"33. The Jaghiredar's Agent informed me that since the resumption of the Jaghire, if determined on, will be not on account of any fault, treason or rebellion on his part, the title, together with all the honors and privileges attached thereto, of Western Palace Jaghiredar would still be allowed to be retained by him and his descendants. To this there seems no objection.

"34. It is also the further wish of the Jaghiredar that the Jaghire tenure should not be declared to have ceased and determined, but simply to be managed as a permanent trust for the benefit of the family. I am of opinion that this would militate against the very principle on which I base my present proposal, and which is forcibly recognised in paragraph 3 of the Government Order.

"35. It is not merely that the resumption of the Jaghire is necessitated and justified by the fact of the property being misappropriated and of the family being thereby brought to the verge of absolute poverty, but I hope that it will be a great blessing to the ryots whose interests between the unrelenting Chetties (money lenders) on one side and the improvident and extravagant poverty-stricken Jaghiredar on the other have been much neglected."

5. The conclusion arrived at by the Sarkele in paragraph 30 is that there is no middle path between leaving matters as they stand and the *permanent* resumption of the Jaghire as an act of State, the latter alternative being accompanied by the settlement of a suitable pension for ever on the Jaghiredar's family. He recommends the adoption of the latter course for reasons which appear to me to be altogether sufficient. He also points out that the prayer of the Jaghiredar for exemption from the operation of the Civil Courts is reasonable, because that the Jaghiredar (who is already exempt from the operation of the Courts as far as his person is concerned) has no property of any sort, and is only exposed to insult and disgrace by judicial process issued against him. He also recommends that the title of Mel-Aranmanai Jaghiredar, with the honors and privileges appertained to it, may be continued to the present Jaghiredar and his descendants. This arrangement appears to me to be the only one both fit and feasible.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 12th January 1881, No. 25.

Although the cases of Rathakristna Tondiman Sahib, Mel-Aranmanai Jaghiredar of Pudukóta, and of the Chinna Aranmanai Jaghiredar are not analogous, as supposed

by a late Political Agent (Mr. Sewell), inasmuch as the alienor in the latter case was still living, it appears to Government that by renewing his father's bonds the present Jaghiredar must be held to have encumbered himself with these liabilities so far as they can be considered to be undischarged.

2. It appears evident, however, that the bulk of these liabilities must have been satisfied many times over by the usufruct of the villages, and there is therefore no equitable objection to their being disallowed further consideration.

3. The Sarkele proposes that the Jaghire grant shall be resumed, and a pension assigned to the Mel-Aranmanai family for maintenance in perpetuity, and that exemption from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts shall be restored, the Jaghiredar being at present exempted only from arrest for civil debts. This exemption will save the memorialist from annoyance connected with his simple bond debts, amounting to Rs. 32,000, he having no movable property of any description. The adoption of these recommendations is advocated by the Political Agent, and will be generally sanctioned.

4. With regard, however, to the unsecured debts, the amount of which is comparatively small, and to the fact that the usual contributions from the State Treasury for the expenses of the Jaghiredar's marriages were withheld, which was apparently the main cause of the Jaghiredar's incurring this portion of the debt, the Government are prepared to consider whether the State might not settle with these creditors on reasonable terms.

5. The matter will require careful examination in detail by the Sarkele, and the amount of pension which it is proposed to substitute for the Jaghire should be reported to Government for approval.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 15 and 16. Cancelled.

Travancore.

Read the following papers :—

No. 17. *From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Assistant Resident in charge, Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 14th December* 1880, *No.* 122.

I have the honor to inform you that the Dewan of Travancore has applied to me for the payment of expenses, amounting to Rs. 67-1-9, recently incurred by the Special Magistrate of Ashamboo in conducting the preliminary inquiry into a case in which the accused was a European British subject, and which was committed for trial before the Resident as a Court of Session.

2. The Dewan has also forwarded to me an application for a fee of Rs. 100 from the Travancore Sirkar Vakil who conducted the prosecution in this case.

3. All claims for expenses, so far as related to matters within the cognizance of a Sessions Judge, were disposed of by the Resident in that capacity, but the claims which have now been preferred were not advanced at the time of the trial.

4. With regard to both heads of expenses, I submit that they are in no way imposed on the Travancore Government by the special jurisdiction provided in the case of European British subjects, and that the preliminary inquiry and prosecution on behalf of the Travancore Government would have been equally necessary had the case been found to be within the cognizance of the Travancore Courts.

5. These claims from their nature would, in British India, have had to be decided by the Magistrate of the district; but there is no official of that description in connection with the Session Court jurisdiction of the Resident.

6. As the questions now raised are raised for the first time, and as the decisions on these will form a precedent, I have the honor to request that I may be favored with instructions whether the sums claimed are or are not to be paid by me on behalf of the British Government.

No. 18. *From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Assistant Resident in charge, Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 22nd December* 1880, *No.* 129.

In continuation of my letter of the 14th instant, No. 122, I have the honor to inform you that I have received a further application from the Dewan of Travancore to remit to him Rs. 7-13-9, being the amount of batta paid to Mr. Anderson, accused, in the case of Queen-Empress *v.* B. Anderson, during the four days he was placed in custody in the Poojapuray Jail at Trivandrum.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 18th January 1881, No. 43.

It is observed that by the arrangements between the Government and the Travancore Sirkar, concluded in 1875, there is no interference whatever with the complete jurisdiction of the Sirkar in all Police and Magisterial functions throughout its territory. The only stipulation was that those Travancore Magistrates, being European British subjects, who might be selected by the Sirkar as fit and proper persons to be invested with authority over people of their own class, should be nominated to the Governor-General in Council by the Sirkar in view to their being further appointed to be Justices of the Peace.

2. In these circumstances, the Resident will explain to the Sirkar that there is no room for shifting the costs incurred in the prosecution of the Ashamboo case as a charge on the British Treasury, so far as proceedings were conducted by or before Travancore officials, or, in other words, until the case was actually brought into the Session Court of the British Resident, whose jurisdiction is derived entirely from his own Government.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Khureetahs.

Read the following paper :—

No. 20. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 31st December* 1880, *No.* 231.

I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed under flying seal to the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras by His Excellency the Raja of Pudukóta.

ENCLOSURE mo. 1.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM,
&c., &c., &c.,
Governor of Fort St. George.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have been highly gratified by the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated the 20th instant, which your Excellency was pleased to honor me with, and by which I

learned that, having been appointed Governor of Fort St. George and its Dependencies, you have taken upon yourself the duties of that station.

2. I am much flattered by the assurance which your Excellency expresses of your earnest desire to maintain the intimate relations of alliance and friendship which happily subsist between the British Government and myself, and I beg to assure your Excellency that it will be my constant study to merit, under your Excellency's Government, a continuance of that regard and friendship my ancestors and myself have invariably experienced from your Excellency's predecessors.

I remain,
Your Excellency's sincere Friend,
RAJA RAMACHENDRA TONDIMAN BAHADUR.

PUDUKOTA,
26th December 1880.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1881, No. 44.

The letter will be forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor for His Excellency's information.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Precedence.

Read the following papers :—

No. 22. *From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum,* 22*nd October* 1880, *No.* 100.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, copy of a letter* from Major Ketchen, Commanding Nair Brigade, enclosing a letter from Major McGoun, second in Command, Nair Brigade, and one from Captain Miller, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Nair Brigade.

* No. 115, dated 2nd July 1880.

2. Major McGoun and Captain Miller complain that they have been superseded at Durbars by Mr. Jacob, Chief Engineer in His Highness the Maharaja's service, object to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel assigned to this gentleman in general society at the Residency, and protest against the position of Honorary Major accorded to Mr. Ormsby, Second Judge of the Sadr Court of Travancore.

3. The chief ground on which these complaints are based is that, by the precedence assigned to Mr. Jacob and Mr. Ormsby, officers holding Her Majesty's Commission, are placed in a position inferior to that occupied by European officials belonging solely and exclusively to His Highness the Maharaja's service; and, with reference to Mr. Jacob, the short period of his service—ten years—is taken as an additional reason why he should not be accorded the place he now fills in point of precedence.

4. On a change occurring in the *personnel* of the Chief Engineer, it appeared that the "existing practice" would be best maintained if to Mr. Jacob was assigned the place held by his predecessor, Mr. Barton.

5. The position of the latter was fixed first by Madras G.O., No. 348, dated 12th September 1872, wherein it was ruled that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the officers of Government whose services are given to the Travancore State should take precedence, while in Travancore territory, according to the designation of their respective offices. In accordance with this principle, Mr. Barton, a Covenanted Engineer in the Public Works Department, and designated as Chief Engineer in His Highness' Department of Public Works, was regarded as occupying the position assigned in the table of precedence to Chief Engineers. At the same time it was stated that the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja on the subject should be ascertained.

6. It will be observed that Government abstained from expressing any opinion as to the precedence of officers in His Highness' service who are not at the same time officers of the British Government.

7. In 1873 the question of precedence arose again. In Madras G.O., dated 17th April 1874, the position conferred on the Chief Engineer by the former G.O. of 1872 was not maintained. Under that G.O. he took precedence as a Colonel; but under the new arrangement he was superseded by an officer holding the relative rank of only Lieutenant-Colonel, viz., the Durbar Physician.

8. Looking to this fact, to the wording of the G.O., No. 874, in which the officers are designated by their official titles and not by their names, and to the clause of the G.O. of 1872, that the wishes of the Maharaja on the subject should be consulted, it appears to me the arrangement was made irrespectively of the officers it concerned being or not being officers of the British Government. At the time it was made all the officers in question happened to belong to the British Government; but, considering the circumstances set forth above, there seems no reason why it should be altered now that one of those officers belongs solely and exclusively to Travancore.

9. In assigning to Mr. Jacob the precedence of Lieutenant-Colonel in general society at the Residency, I assigned him merely the position which, in accordance with general usage, the officer at the head of the Public Works Department, the most important in the State, held.

10. It can hardly be held that, in assigning him a position below that of Second or Third Class Chief Engineer, and somewhat above that of Superintending Engineers in the British Service, his place is unduly high.

11. With reference to the position of Mr. Ormsby, European Judge of the Sadr Court, the Government are aware that the honorary rank of Major was conferred on him in 1878, in accordance with a demi-official from the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 18th May 1878. On Mr. Shaw succeeding him the question again arose and was settled by the Resident in accordance with the above-mentioned demi-official letter.

No. 23. *From W. DUMERGUE, Esq., Assistant Resident in charge, Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 17th November* 1880, *No.* 111.

Referring to this office letter, No. 100, dated the 22nd ultimo, and especially to paragraphs 5 and 8, in which reference is made to the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on the subject of precedence, I have the honor to inform you, for communication to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that, at the late visit of His Grace the Governor to Trivandrum, since the letter under reference was written, His Highness the Maharaja has distinctly intimated a wish that his local officers should, at Durbars and other State occasions, take rank *after* all British officers serving in Travancore.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 21st January 1881, No. 48.

Recorded, with remark that His Highness the Maharaja's wishes will be observed.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Raja Yekoji's Palace.

Read the following paper :—

No. 25. *Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department, dated* 3*rd January* 1881, *No.* 1.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding, for consideration, in the Political Department, paragraph 6 of letter from the Collector of Tanjore, No. 4331, dated 31st August 1880, regarding the execution of repairs to a portion of the Palace buildings at Tiruvadamarudúr near Kumbakónam belonging to Raja Yekoji, the estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 9,000, was sanctioned in G.O., Public Works Department, No. 1679 W., dated 15th July 1880.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1881, No. 55.

The Superintending Engineer will be directed in the Public Works Department to set in hand the work sanctioned in G.O., No. 1679 W., dated 15th July 1880.

2. The Accountant-General will place Rs. (9,000) nine thousand at the disposal of the Public Works Department for the purpose.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Her Highness Khair-ul-Nissa Begum.

Read the following papers :—

No. 27. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 15*th December* 1880, *No.* 522.

I have the honor in continuation of this office letter, dated 26th February 1875, No. 65, to observe that Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell appears to have only contemplated the case of infirm men who have sons or other male relatives willing to serve for them on the guarantee of the pay being continued to them on the death of the persons for whom they are serving, but he did not seek instructions in the case of infirm men who have not any relations willing to serve for them.

2. There are two men, numbered respectively Nos. 4494 and 4500, in the list appended to the letter to which reference has been made above, who are both infirm and incapable of performing their duties, but who have not any relative to perform them in their stead. They were both servants of the Nawáb, and would, therefore, be entitled to pension. I, therefore, beg permission to continue to them their pay, and to entertain two other men for employ in the Government stable.

No. 28. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 8*th January* 1881, *No.* 9.

In reply to your official memorandum, No. 2474, of 30th December 1880, I have the honor to inform that permission is requested to pension the two horsekeepers described in my letter, No. 522, dated 15th December 1880, as unfit for duty, and to entertain two others to whom pay would be given: in fact, it is sought to place the grooms attached to the mounted escort who were in the Nawáb's service on the same footing as the sepoys of the guard of honor.

2. There are only five grooms and one farrier whom this order will affect, and their aggregate pay is 37 rupees per mensem.

3. The temporary increase in expenditure would be met by the large savings effected by deaths amongst the retainers of the late Nawáb, which have reduced the original sum paid under this charge from Rs. 3,354-2-7 to Rs. 1,256-8-11.

No. 29. ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1881, No. 56.

The proposal of the Government Agent is sanctioned. The order will, it is observed, affect only six persons.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
1 & 2	*Kharitas.* — Letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin intimating that the Kharita from the Right Hon'ble the Governor to His Highness the Raja of Cochin regarding the former's assumption of charge was delivered on 20th January, and forwarding His Highness' reply, communicated to the Private Secretary to the Governor.	1881. 1st Feb., No. 59.	....	....	25
3 & 4	*Boundaries.*—The report which the Collector of South Canara is about to submit to the Board of Revenue on the subject of a boundary dispute between Canara and Coorg, awaited.	2nd Feb., No. 64.	....	....	26
4-A & 4-B	*Nepaul.*—Letter from Major C. D. Baynes reporting proceedings in connection with his appointment on special duty with His Excellency Maharaja Sir Ranudeep Sing, Prime Minister of Nepaul, recorded with remarks; and his bill of charges passed. Copy to Government of India.	3rd Feb., Nos. 65 & 65-A.	....	....	27
5—7	——— Major C. D. Baynes re-appointed to be on special duty with Maharaja Sir Ranudeep Sing, Prime Minister of Nepaul, during his stay in the Madras Presidency.	6th Feb., No. 69.	....	....	28
8—10	*Travancore.* — Estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the Malayalam year 1056 (1880-81), reviewed. Copy of these Proceedings forwarded to Secretary of State.	8th Feb., No. 72.	8th Feb. 1881, No. 1.	....	29

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
		1881.			
11 & 12	*Cochin.* — Report on the financial administration of the Cochin State for the Malayalam year 1055 (1879-80), and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1056 (1880-81), reviewed.	10th Feb., No. 78.	....	....	35
13 & 14	*Boundaries.*—Letter from the Government of India sanctioning the proposal to grant to Mr. Sturrock, while on special duty in connection with the Mysore boundary Commission, pay and allowances amounting to Rs. 2,250 per mensem, communicated to Mr. J. Sturrock and the Accountant-General.	11th Feb., No. 79.	....	....	63
15—24	*Mosque Land, Trichinopoly.*—The purchase of certain mosque land in front of the Palace buildings of His Highness the Prince of Arcot with appurtenances for Rs. 4,000, sanctioned.	15th Feb., No. 84.	....	....	64
25 & 26	*Kurnool Pensioners—Dowry.* — The payment of a dowry of Rs. 360 to Mahabub Bi, sanctioned.	15th Feb., No. 85.	....	....	68
27 & 28	*Boundaries.*—Letter from Government of India confirming the sanction accorded by this Government to the deputation of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, District Judge of Salem, to act as Arbitrator between the Cochin and Travancore Governments for the settlement of disputed boundaries, &c., recorded.	18th Feb., No. 90.	....	....	69
29	——— A copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue passed on a further communication from the Special Agent, Cuddalore, relating to the definition of the Franco-British Boundary in South Arcot District, forwarded to the French Governor.	19th Feb., No. 93.	....	....	69
30	*Travancore—Maharaja's Body Guard.* —The proposal of His Highness the Maharaja to reorganise his Body Guard and to place them on the same footing as the sepoys of the Nair Brigade, entrusting the command to the Officer Commanding the Brigade with an extra allowance of Rs. 200 a-month, approved with remarks.	24th Feb., No. 101.	....	....	70

1 Index Numbers of the Proceedings.	2 Subject.	3 Dates of Proceedings.	4 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	5 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	6 Page.
31 & 32	*Pudukóta.* — The Political Agent informed that Government will not oppose the dual marriage of the Chinna Arramanai Jaghiredar of Pudukóta, if the young Jaghiredar is willing that it shall proceed, &c., and that officer directed to ascertain what time will be most suitable for the marriage.	1881. 25th Feb., No. 106.	....	....	70
33—36	*Kurnool Pensioners.* — Himmath Khatu, widow of Himmath Khan Timmarzie, granted a subsistence allowance of one-half her husband's pension, payable from the date of his death.	25th Feb., No. 107.	....	....	71
37 & 38	*Kandyan Pensioners.*—The transfer to Tanjore of the allowance of Rs. 10 per annum granted for the education of a son of Perumalsami Naik, lately a Kandyan Pensioner, sanctioned. Copy of these Proceedings transmitted to the Government of Ceylon.	25th Feb., Nos. 108 & 109.	....	....	72
39—42	*M. Montclar* (confidential).	28th Feb., No. 110.	28th Feb. 1881, No. 2.	....	73

B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE,

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
1 & 2	Nepaul —Bills, amounting to Rs. 248-6-0, on account of shipment of the Maharaja Prime Minister's luggage, &c., forwarded to the Accountant-General for payment, the charge being debited against "Political."	1st Feb., No. 58.	
3 & 4	Travancore.—Mr. J. H. Bishop permitted to reside in Travancore.	2nd Feb., No. 60.	
5—7	Cochin—Justices.—Letter from Resident in Travancore and Cochin transmitted to Government of India with request that Mr. Hudson may be appointed a Justice of the Peace within the State of Cochin.	2nd Feb., Nos. 61 & 61-A.	
8 & 9	Memorials.—Meer Raza Hossein, a great-grandson of the late Chief Killedar of the Fort of Bangalore informed that Government of India decline to accede to his prayer for increased pension.	2nd Feb., No. 62.	
10—12	Nepaul Prime Minister.—Letter from Master Attendant reporting on Dr. Whitwell's complaint regarding delay in embarking the Maharaja's followers, recorded.	2nd Feb., No. 63.	
13—15	Canatic Stipendiaries. — Certain recommendation made by the Government Agent, Chepauk, sanctioned. Sanction of Government of India requested to the disbursement, from the Treasury under charge of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, of the pension (Rs. 116-10-8) of Bima Bibi, a Carnatic Stipendiary, who wishes to reside at Baghdad.	5th Feb., Nos. 66. & 67.	
16 & 17	Secret Service.—The amount (Rs. 63) charged for telegrams despatched by the Commissioner of the Nilgiris in February 1880, ordered to be debited to Political Agencies—Miscellaneous.	7th Feb., No. 68.	
18 & 19	Pensions—Travancore.—Letter from Government of India regarding the question of the contribution to be paid by Mr. Kunjan Menon, Sub-Judge of South Arcot, whose services have been transferred to the Travancore State, communicated to the Resident.	8th Feb., No. 70.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
20 & 21	Travancore.— Endorsement of Military Department forwarding ten copies of Madras Military Form 410 (to be filled in as directed) for officers of the Staff Corps and Local Service employed under the — Government, forwarded to Resident for necessary action.	8th Feb., No. 71.	
22 & 23	Carnatic Property.—Payment to Mr. G. Hamnett, late Receiver of —, of Rs. 19-8-0, being five per cent. of amount realized as interest from 16th January 1880 to 7th January 1881, sanctioned.	9th Feb., No. 73.	
24 & 25	Sandúr State.—Letter from Government of India forwarding copy of one from the Chief of the Sandúr State and requesting that the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy may be conveyed to him for the Administration Report of his State for 1878-79 received therewith, communicated to the Collector of Bellary with instructions.	9th Feb., No. 74.	
26—28	Foreign Pensioners.—Accountant-General's letter together with a nominal list of foreign pensioners supported by British Government, as it stood on 1st January 1881, transmitted to Secretary of State.	10th Feb., Nos. 75 & 76.	
29	Nepaul.—The Accountant-General to pass to Major C. D. Baynes, while that officer is employed on special duty with the Maharaja Prime Minister of Nepaul, a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 per diem in addition to travelling charges.	10th Feb., No. 77.	
30	——— Telegram from Major Baynes stating that he left with Maharaja on Wednesday for Rámesvaram.	Lodged. 11.	
31 & 32	Kandyan Pensioners.—Letter from Ceylon Government sanctioning the payment of the school fees of Vencata Vencataswamy, son of Peroomalsamy, communicated to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore.	14th Feb., No. 80.	
33 & 34	——— The Accountant-General to arrange for the payment of the pensions of Nanjah Nagamangalem and Muthoosamy Cathakudy at Mannarcovil.	14th Feb., No. 81.	
35—38	———Report of the Government Agent, Tanjore, on petition of the third ex-Queen of Kandy soliciting a marriage allowance for her great grand-daughter, forwarded to Ceylon Government.	15th Feb., Nos. 82 & 83.	
39 & 40	Periyár Project. — Proceedings, Public Works Department, regarding terms for concession of the site required for the head works of the —, recorded. Copy to Collector of Madura.	16th Feb., No. 86.	
41 & 42	Consuls.—Notification of Government of India recognizing the appointment of Mr. J. C. Shaw as Consul for Belgium at Madras, recorded.	16th Feb., No. 87.	
43	Nepaul.—Telegram from Major Baynes stating that the Maharaja's party arrived on the fourteenth, all well.	Lodged. 12.	
44—46	Rent due to France.—Collector of South Arcot authorized to issue a draft for Rs. 10,000 on the Collector of Tanjore in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the French Government, debiting the amount under Cash Recoveries, to be adjusted against the next instalment of the allowance payable to France for the current year. The French Government informed accordingly.	18th Feb., Nos. 88 & 89.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
47 & 48	Extradition. — The District Magistrate, Kistna, requested to discontinue citing Act XI of 1872 in the returns of persons made over by the Political Agent for trial by the Court of Native State, it having been repealed by Act XXI of 1879.	19th Feb., No. 91.	
49	Circular issued to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul on the Continent requesting to procure Mr. A. C. Tupp, Accountant-General, facilities to visit the Mints and other Government Institutions which he is desirous of inspecting.	19th Feb., 13.	
49-A 49-B	Boundaries.—A copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue passed on a further communication from the Special Agent, Cuddalore, relating to the definition of the Franco-British Boundary in South Arcot District, forwarded to the French Governor.	19th Feb., No. 92.	
50 & 51	Stipends.—Hafiza Bi to be informed that her request for commutation of stipend will be complied with on the production of a guarantee from a Carnatic Stipendiary drawing at least Rs. 50, that if she does not leave India, the sum (Rs. 264) will be made good to Government.	22nd Feb., No. 94.	
52 & 53	Nepaul.— Orders passed on Proceedings, Public Works Department, transferring letter from Superintendent of Works, Presidency, forwarding estimate with data of value of the sheds for the use of the Prime Minister of —, together with memorandum of amount of rent, &c.	22nd Feb., No. 95.	
54 & 55	Boundaries.—Letter from Resident reporting that the Cochin Government have appointed Mr. Hudson to represent them in fixing the portion of the Coimbatore-Cochin boundary which is to be recut, recorded.	23rd Feb., No. 96.	
56 & 57	Extradition.—Half-yearly return of persons made over by the Political Agent, Pudukóta, for trial by the Courts of Pudukóta under the Extradition Act for the period ending 31st December 1880, recorded.	23rd Feb., No. 97.	
58 & 59	Stipendiaries.—The action of the Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, in granting to Viziarama Raz, ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, an extension of leave for one month from 4th February 1881, approved.	23rd Feb., No. 98.	
59-A	Civil Servants.—Mr. D. Buick, Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, from Mr. H. T. Ross on the 16th February 1881.	23rd Feb., 14.	
60 & 61	Ceylon Pensioners.—The Accountant-General to arrange for payment of Police Constable Shadrock's pension at Calicut.	24th Feb., No. 99.	
62 & 63	Extradition. — Half-yearly return of persons made over for trial by the Courts of Cochin under the — Act for the period ending 31st December 1880, recorded.	24th Feb., No. 100.	
64	Nepaul Prime Minister—Telegram from Major Baynes intimating that the Maharaja's party arrived at Madura this morning.	Lodged. 15.	
65 & 66	Disabled Pioneers.— The Accountant-General to arrange for payment of Latchimanen Puthore's pension at Madura.	25th Feb., No. 102.	
67 & 68	Travancore.—Mr. A. H. Sharp permitted to reside in —.	25th Feb., No. 103.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
69 & 70	Extradition.—Letter from First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, forwarding statement of accused persons surrendered to His Highness the Nizam's Government during the half-year ended 31st December 1879, communicated to District Magistrate, Kurnool.	25th Feb., No. 104.	
71 & 72	Pensions. — The Accountant-General to arrange for the payment of the pensions of Vaythialingam and Mustan of the Straits Police at Negapatam.	25th Feb., No. 105.	
73 & 74	British Subjects in Native States.—Returns showing the Europeans and East Indians being British subjects employed in Civil or Military capacities in the service of the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukóta, and Sandúr during 1880, transmitted to Government of India.	28th Feb., No. 111.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1881.

Kharitas.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1. *From A. MacGREGOR, Esq., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 24th January* 1881, *No.* 8.

I have the honor, with reference to G.O., No. 1864, dated 20th December 1880, to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Kharita to His Highness the Rajah of Cochin which accompanied it was delivered to His Highness in Public Durbar on the 20th instant with the ceremonies and marks of respect usual to the occasion, and I now beg to forward His Highness' reply to the same.

2. A copy of the letter is herewith forwarded as usual.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PATRICK ADAM,

&c., &c., &c.,

Governor of Fort St. George.

MY DEAR SIR,

It has afforded me great pleasure to receive your letter, dated 20th December 1880, which was presented to me on the 20th January 1881 by Mr. A. MacGregor, British Resident at my Court, announcing your appointment by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress as Governor of Fort St. George and its Dependencies, and acquainting me that you had taken upon yourself the duty of that station.

I sincerely trust that you will continue to maintain the intimate relations of alliance and friendship which happily subsist between the British Government and myself.

With best wishes for your health and happiness,

I remain, &c.

TRIPOONTERAH PALACE,
21st January 1881.

(Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 1st February 1881, No. 59.

Communicated to the Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 3. *From W. H. COMYN, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mangalore, 19th January* 1881, *No.* 113.

I have the honor to reply to the order of Government noted in the margin on the subject of the boundary disputes between Canara and Coorg.

G.O., 1st Nov. 1880, No. 485, Pol. Dept.

2. I find from past correspondence on the subject that in 1874 the Government of Madras directed* that a Madras Assistant Collector should be deputed to meet an officer to be appointed by the Superintendent of Coorg and that all the disputes between the two Provinces should be settled. Thereupon Mr. Gibson, then Acting Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, and Captain Clerk, Assistant Superintendent of Coorg Survey, were appointed as Commissioners for the purpose of settling the boundary. They settled two out of the three disputes that existed at different points of the entire length of the line, but were unable to settle the third dispute known as "the Panathur dispute." This dispute affected the ownership of certain Kumeri and Cardamom tracts altogether about three square miles in extent situated between Manjanadka river on the north, the Parathadi ridge on the south, the Parathadi point and Chemberichalu on the west, and Nichodichalu on the east. A map of Coorg, prepared by Lieutenant Connor, showed Mr. Gibson that the Coorgs claimed up to Parathadi Peak in 1815—17, A.D. ; while an older map of Canara, prepared by Colonel Mackenzie in 1805—7, A.D., showed that Canara people claimed Parathadi Peak, *alias* Tiruvadrigiri, and a good deal to the east of it.

* G.O., dated 2nd May 1874, No. 534, Revenue Department.

3. Mr. Gibson considered that the best way of settling the difference would be to follow the boundary line between Parathadi ridge and Manjanadka river indicated by Colonel Mackenzie's map. Captain Clerk, however, attached more weight to the map prepared by Lieutenant Connor and to other evidence adduced on behalf of Coorg. He considered that the tracts in dispute belonged to Coorg.

4. Colonel Hessey, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, submitted these views to the Madras Board of Revenue remarking "that the claim on the part of the Province of Coorg was clearly proved."

5. Before, however, submitting these papers for the orders of Government, the Board desired to have before them the views of Mr. Webster, the then Collector of South Canara.

6. Mr. Webster, in his reply, supported Mr. Gibson's views, which the Board also supported, observing that they concurred in thinking that the balance of testimony adduced was decidedly in favor of the settlement proposed by Mr. Webster.

7. The Government forwarded† these papers to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for his information and for any remarks he might desire to make.

† G.O., 16th Oct. 1877, No. 3111, Rev. Dept.

8. The Chief Commissioner's reply, enclosing the Coorg Superintendent's remarks on the several paragraphs of Mr. Webster's letter, was forwarded‡ by the Government of Madras to the Board of Revenue and by the latter to Mr. Webster for his remarks. Mr. Webster having died the papers were eventually forwarded to me.

‡ Endorsement, dated 1st February 1879.

9. Having caused further inquiries to be made on the subject, I am about to submit a report through the Board of Revenue.

10. The Coorg Superintendent informs me that he is not aware of the existence of any other dispute except the one above referred to, and I am not aware of any other dispute.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 2nd February 1881, No. 64.

The report which Mr. Comyn is about to submit to the Board of Revenue will be awaited.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nepal.

Read the following paper :—

No. 4-A. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Government Agent, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st January* 1881.

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received on the 10th instant, I placed myself on special duty with His Excellency Maharaja Sir Runodeep Sing, and attended him till the 20th instant, on which date I left him at Raichur, whence he proceeded to Calcutta, accompanied by a portion of his party, numbering, I was informed, eighty persons, of whom three are female servants. The remainder were directed to remain at Madura till His Excellency's return from Calcutta, which he purposes to do about the middle of February. This party consists, I am told, of 231 men, 19 ladies, and 32 female servants.

2. Official intimation of this latter movement has not been given to the Collector of Madura, because Dr. Whitwell informed me that this party were not entitled to official recognition ; but, as it comprises three ladies of the highest rank in Nepal, the fact of their residence in Madura cannot, I presume, be ignored.

3. I beg permission to bring to the favorable notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the zeal and interest shown by Narayanasamy Naidu, Tahsildar of Negapatam, in making arrangements to give His Excellency a fitting reception and to render his stay in Negapatam as comfortable as local circumstances and the short notice given of His Excellency's intention to visit Negapatam permitted.

4. The Tahsildar decorated the station with festoons of flowers and inscriptions expressive of welcome, the station platform was covered with red cloth, and the road to his house lined with flags, and a deputation of the principal residents, headed by the Tahsildar, presented an address to His Excellency. With these attentions His Excellency was highly gratified. The Tahsildar placed his own house at the disposal of His Excellency. I have also to report that the Police arrangements, taking into consideration the small number of men at Mr. Thompson's disposal, were good.

5. I have also the pleasure of stating that the suite of His Excellency behaved in an orderly manner during their stay.

6. At the request of His Excellency, I beg to convey to Government his satisfaction with the arrangements made for him by the South Indian Railway Company, and with the courtesy shown by them in deputing an officer to accompany his train. On the other hand, I am desired to express his extreme dissatisfaction with the treatment he received from the Madras Railway Company as evinced in their want of consideration in not informing him, until he arrived at Arkónam, that the special train, which he had asked to be ready at 2 P.M. on the 20th instant, was timed to start at 5 P.M., in consequence of which His Excellency was needlessly detained at Arkónam for three hours, and he was further inconvenienced by their want of punctuality in not starting the train till 5-25 P.M. He also considered that they were discourteous in not deputing an officer to accompany him to Raichur from Arkónam.

7. His Excellency also requested me to convey to the Government his sincere thanks for the readiness shown by them in making his journey as pleasant and easy as his rapid movements would permit.

8. I have the honor to forward, with necessary vouchers, a contingent bill for the expenses incurred by me during my attendance on His Excellency.

9. In case the Government might desire a detailed account of the steps taken to facilitate His Excellency's plans, I forward a copy of my diary during the time I attended His Excellency.

No. 4-B. ORDER THEREON, 3rd February 1881, No. 65.

Recorded.

2. Major Baynes' bill of charges is passed. His exertions to discharge the duty so suddenly imposed on him is noticed with satisfaction.

3. The Tahsildar of Negapatam will be informed by the District Magistrate that Government are glad to notice the attention he showed and the pains he took in the reception of the Maharaja.

4. Further report as to the Maharaja's detention at Arkónam will be awaited. This matter is under consideration in the Public Works Department.

5. The District Magistrate will report on the subject of the robbery at Negapatam.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 65-A.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for information.

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nepal.

Read the following papers:—

No. 5. *Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calcutta, 2nd February* 1881.

The Nepal Minister leaves to-night for Negapatam by special train *viâ* Allahabad and Bombay. He is accompanied by twelve officers and eighty-seven followers.

No. 6. *Telegram from Dr. WHITWELL, Raichore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 6th February* 1881.

Maharaja Sir Runodeep Sing on his way to Rámesvaram *viâ* Erode and Madura arrived this morning.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 6th February 1881, No. 69.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to reappoint Major Baynes to be on special duty with Maharaja Sir Runodeep Sing, Prime Minister of Nepal, during his stay in the Madras Presidency.

2. Major Baynes will, in communication with Dr. Whitwell, make all necessary arrangements with the Collectors of the Districts through which His Excellency will pass for his suitable reception, &c. Copy of these Proceedings will be furnished to the Collectors concerned.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Travancore.

Read the following paper :—

No. 8. *From A. MacGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 18th January* 1881, *No.* 3.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, the estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the current Malayalam year 1056 (1880-81).

2. The anticipated receipts for the year amount to Rs. 61,01,000 and the disbursements to Rs. 62,85,152, resulting in a deficiency of Rs. 1,84,152.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Judicial Fees	3,06,274	3,15,000	8,726
Customs	4,31,835	4,50,000	18,165
Salt	14,87,475	15,05,000	17,525
Interest on Government Securities.	95,597	1,40,000	44,403
			Decrease.
Land Revenue	17,35,454	17,00,000	35,454
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,28,751	6,45,000	83,751
Abkári and Opium	2,05,698	2,05,000	698
Tobacco	8,63,830	7,75,000	88,830
Cardamom	5,16,523	2,50,000	2,66,523
Timber	86,936	86,000	936
Arrears of Revenue	50,148	30,000	20,148

3. The Dewan estimates for increase over the previous return as noted.

4. A decrease of the revenue is anticipated on the items shown in the margin.

5. The decrease under Land Revenue is chiefly owing to the unfavorable season and the deficient rainfall which it is expected will necessitate the grant of large remissions under "Miscellaneous Revenue" to the remission of the penalty formerly levied on unstamped documents and to the probable falling off in the Registration fees and in the fees collected on transfer of lands; under Tobacco to a reduction of the duty on Jaffna and Coimbatore tobacco which was effected on the accession of His Highness the present Maharajah to the Musnud. The revenue derived from Cardamom is subject to great fluctuations and the large falling off is the result.

6. The anticipated decrease under the head of Arrears of Revenue is owing to all arrears prior to 1050 having been written off the accounts.

7. The receipts from all sources are thus estimated at Rs. 61,01,000, being below those of 1055 by Rs. 4,07,521.

DISBURSEMENTS.

8. Under Disbursements the Dewan estimates decrease under Palace and Cost and Charges of goods sold, whilst increases are provided under Ootooperas or Charitable Institutions; Civil, Judicial, and Police Establishments; Nair Brigade; Elephant and Horse Establishments; Pensions and Contingent Charges.

Items.	Actuals. RS.	Estimates. RS.	Decrease. RS.
Palace	6,70,523	5,85,000	85,523
Cost and Charges of goods sold ..	4,26,507	3,50,000	76,507
			Increase.
Ootooperas	3,22,510	3,50,000	27,490
Civil Establishment	6,53,229	6,87,500	34,271
Judicial do.	1,66,540	1,80,000	13,460
Police do.	1,61,714	1,66,000	4,286
Nair Brigade	1,61,039	1,80,000	18,961
Elephant and Horse Establishments	69,173	1,20,000	50,827
Pensions	1,58,962	1,79,000	20,038
Contingent Charges	2,77,000	3,00,000	23,000

9. The large increase under Civil Establishment is due to the increase made to the salaries of certain under-paid appointments. Under Elephant and Horse Establishments to the contemplated reorganization of His Highness' Body Guard, and under Contingent Charges to a contribution paid to the Afghan Relief Fund, to a gift to the late Dewan on his retirement, and to the appointment of an Arbitrator for the adjustment of the boundary disputes between the States.

10. The allotment for Public Works is Rs. 13,00,000, or about Rs. 77,000 more than the expenditure of last year.

11. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is set down as the estimated expenditure for the whole year on the special establishment employed to ascertain and record in the Revenue accounts the present holders of land, and Rs. 26,000 for the Census.

12. An extraordinary item of Rs. 60,000 is provided for the expenses attending on the anniversary of the demise of His late Highness, and Rs. 35,000 for the preliminary preparations of the Moorajapam ceremony which occurs in next year.

13. The total expenditure thus amounts to Rs. 62,85,152, or Rs. 1,84,000 more than the anticipated receipt.

14. It is, however, hoped that the actuals will be found to be more favorable and very possibly the apparent deficit will disappear in actual results. Even should it not do so there seems no objection to the budget as it stands. Not only does the year's expenditure embrace nearly two lakhs of abnormal charges, but a very liberal provision is made for Public Works, the short expenditure on which during the last two years has swelled the savings beyond what was intended.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	17,35,454
Estimate for 1056	17,00,000
Decrease ..	35,454

Land Revenue.—The estimate under this head is below the actuals of the past year, owing to the early part of the season having proved unfavorable to agricultural operations. The deficient rainfall will necessitate the grant of remissions for waste and withered crops.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	7,28,751
Estimate for 1056	6,45,000
Decrease ..	83,751

Miscellaneous Revenue.—The receipts from this source are also estimated to fall short of the actuals of the past year by 83,000 rupees or more than 11 per cent., in consequence chiefly of the remission of the penalty formerly levied on unstamped documents; of a probable falling off in registration fees and in the fees collected on transfers of land which were unusually large during the past year, owing to the operations of the special establishments employed to effect transfers of lands standing in the public accounts in the names of others than the actual holders.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	3,06,274
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	3,15,000
	Increase ..	8,726

Judicial Fees.—The receipts from this item during the last two months are already in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	4,31,835
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	4,50,000
	Increase ..	18,165

Customs.—Under this head the receipts during the last three months are in advance of those of the past year by the amount indicated.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	2,05,698
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	2,05,000
	Decrease ..	698

Abkári and Opium.—The figures under this head are taken at the actuals of last year.

Tobacco.—The falling off in this item is due principally to a reduction of the rather high duty on Jaffna and Coimbatore tobacco which was effected on the accession of His Highness the present Maharajah to the Musnud. It is expected that in process of time the relief thus afforded will result in increased consumption.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	8,63,830
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	7,75,000
	Decrease ..	88,830

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	14,87,475
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	15,05,000
	Increase ..	17,525

Salt.—There is an increase under this head, and the estimate is warranted by the actual sales in the last three months.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	5,16,523
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	2,50,000
	Decrease ..	2,66,523

		RS.
1046	.. ..	3,83,944
1047	.. ..	3,57,860
1048	.. ..	2,54,702
1049	.. ..	2,05,562
1050	.. ..	1,72,897
1051	.. ..	2,56,090
1052	.. ..	94,729
1053	.. ..	2,57,405
1054	.. ..	3,51,530
1055	.. ..	5,16,523

Cardamom and other goods.—The Superintendent of Cardamoms estimates the crop of the year at considerably less than the outturn of 1055. He assigns no reasons, but the revenue from this source is known to be subject to great fluctuations and to rise and fall alternately, as will be seen from the entries in the margin. In the absence of a more accurate forecast which has been called for, but has not yet been received, the estimate already furnished has been adopted and the result is the large falling off shown.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	86,936
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	86,000
	Decrease ..	936

Timber.—The actuals of last year have been taken as the estimated receipts for the current year.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	95,597
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	1,40,000
	Increase ..	44,403

Interest on Government Securities.—The increase under this head is due to interest left undrawn during last year being expected to be realized in this.

Arrears of Revenue.—There will be a falling off in this item owing to all arrears of revenue prior to 1050 which were kept hanging over the heads of the ryots under an objectionable system, having been written off the accounts by His Highness the present Maharajah on his accession to the throne.

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	50,148
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	30,000
	Decrease ..	20,148

		RS.
Actuals of 1055	.. ..	65,08,521
Estimate for 1056	.. ..	61,01,000
	Decrease ..	4,07,521

Summary of Receipts.—The estimated aggregate receipts thus amount to Rupees 61,01,000 and are 4,07,521 rupees less than those of last year. It is hoped, however, that the actual result will prove more favorable.

EXPENDITURE.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	5,72,940
Estimate for 1056	5,73,000
Increase	60

Devasom or Religious Institutions.—On the expenditure side it is expected that there will be little variation in this item.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	3,22,510
Estimate for 1056	3,50,000
Increase	27,490

Ootooperas or Charitable Institutions.—There will be a large influx of poor into the Chattrams on the occasion of the anniversary of the demise of His Highness the late Maharajah which will occur in the course of the current year and which will necessarily add to the expenditure. Some articles purchased last year for the use of the Chattrams have to be paid for this year, which is another cause of the increase in the estimated expenditure under this head.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	6,70,523
Estimate for 1056	5,85,000
Decrease	85,523

The Palace.—The estimate of the Palace expenses is necessarily below the actuals of last year in the absence of the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the lamented demise of His late Highness in May last.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	6,53,229
Estimate for 1056	6,87,500
Increase	34,271

Huzur Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments.—The increase in this item is due to the additions recently made by His present Highness the Maharajah to salaries of underpaid appointments with the view of promoting the efficiency of the Administration.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	1,66,540
Estimate for 1056	1,80,000
Increase	13,460

Judicial Establishment.—There is an increase under this head due chiefly to the increment given to the salary of the 2nd Judge of the Sadr Court under the terms of his covenant, to the appointment of an Additional Zillah Judge at Quilon, and to certain additions to salaries and Ministerial Establishments where necessary.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	1,61,714
Estimate for 1056	1,66,000
Increase	4,286

Police.—The increase in the estimated cost of the Police arises from the substitution of an organized force in the Shencottah Taluk in the place of the Desa-Cavel Police heretofore in existence in that outlying district, and from small additions to establishments and salaries.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	1,61,039
Estimate for 1056	1,80,000
Increase	18,961

Nair Brigade.—A part of the increase in this item is only nominal, owing to clothing supplied in 1054 having to be paid for during this year. New clothing has again to be supplied this year, and additions made to the salaries of Subadars are other causes of the increase.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	69,173
Estimate for 1056	1,20,000
Increase	50,827

Elephant and Horse Establishments.—The estimated increase under this head is accounted for by the contemplated reorganization of His Highness' Body Guard, for which steps have already been taken and are in progress.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	1,84,965
Estimate for 1056	1,85,000
Increase	35

Education, Science and Art.—The expenditure under this head is not expected to exceed the actuals of last year.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	97,245
Estimate for 1056	98,000
Increase	755

Medical Department.—The cost of this department also will be about the same as that of last year.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	1,58,962
Estimate for 1056	1,79,000
Increase ..	20,038

Pensions.—The increase in this item is due to the additions to the pension list both in the latter part of last year and the early part of this. The most notable addition is that of the pension to the late Dewan who has recently retired.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	12,23,075
Estimate for 1056	13,00,000
Increase ..	76,925

Public Works.—There is an increase in the estimated expenditure under this head owing to certain new public buildings which are in progress.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	4,26,507
Estimate for 1056	3,50,000
Decrease ..	76,507

Cost and Charges of goods sold, &c.—There will be a considerable falling off under this head if, as anticipated, the cardamom crop proves unfavorable as the cudiwarum or ryot's share paid thereon will be proportionately smaller.

Contingent Charges.—The expenditure under this head is necessarily of a fluctuating character. The increase in the estimate of the year is due chiefly to a contribution paid to the Afghan Relief Fund, to a gift to the late Dewan on his retirement, and to probable expenses incident to the appointment of an Arbitrator for the adjustment of the matters in dispute between this and the Cochin Sirkar.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	2,77,000
Estimate for 1056	3,00,000
Increase ..	23,000

	RS.
Actuals of 1055	8,10,652
Estimate for 1056	8,10,652

Subsidy.—There is no variation under this head.

	RS.
Actuals of 1055 (for six months)	53,768
Estimate for 1056	1,00,000
Increase ..	46,232

Pokkuvaravu Department.—The sum set down under this head is the estimated expenditure for the whole year on the special establishment employed to ascertain and record in the revenue accounts the present holders of land.

	RS.
Estimate for 1056	26,000

Census.—The census now in progress *is* expected to cost the sum set down.

	RS.
Estimate	60,000

Anniversary, &c., of the demise of His late Highness.—The estimate under this head is based on the expenditure incurred on a similar occasion in 1036.

Moorajapum.—This grand religious ceremony occurs next year, and the preliminary preparations are expected to entail an expenditure of 35,000 rupees during the current year.

Summary of Expenditure.—The aggregate expenditure is thus estimated to reach 62,85,152 rupees, which exceeds the probable receipts by upwards of 1,84,000 rupees, a result due to diminished receipts consequent on the unfavorableness of the season and increased expenditure arising partly from extraordinary and unforeseen causes, and partly from the increasing wants of the Administration. But as the estimates have been framed with great care and probably err, if at all, in being too moderate, it is to be hoped that the actuals will prove more favorable than the anticipations now formed.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Dr. PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements of the Travancore State for the Year 1056 M.E. (1880-81 A.D.) *Cr.*

Receipts	RS.	Disbursements	RS.
1. Land Revenue	17,00,000	1. The Devasom or Religious Institutions	5,73,000
2. Miscellaneous Revenue ..	6,45,000	2. The Ootooperas or Charitable Institutions	3,50,000
3. Judicial Fees, &c.	3,15,000	3. The Palace	5,85,000
4. Customs, &c.	4,50,000	4. Huzur Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments ..	6,87,500
5. Abkári and Opium	2,05,000	5. Judicial Establishment ..	1,80,000
6. Tobacco	7,75,000	6. Police Establishment	1,66,000
7. Salt	15,05,000	7. Nair Troops	1,80,000
8. Cardamoms and other goods ..	2,50,000	8. Elephant and Horse Establishments	1,20,000
9. Timber	86,000	9. Education, Science and Art ..	1,85,000
10. Interest on Government Securities	1,40,000	10. Medical Department	98,000
11. Arrears of Revenue to be collected	30,000	11. Pensions	1,79,000
		12. Public Works	13,00,000
		13. Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,50,000
		14. Contingent charges	3,00,000
		15. Subsidy to the British Indian Government	8,10,652
		16. Pokkuvaravu Department ..	1,00,000
		17. Census Department	26,000
		18. Anniversary, &c., of the demise of His late Highness ..	60,000
		19. Moorajapum or Sexennial ceremony (advance)	35,000
Total ..	61,01,000	Total ..	62,85,152

HUZUR CUTCHERRY ON CIRCUIT,
December 1880.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 8th February 1881, No. 72.

The estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Travancore State for the current Malayalam year 1056 (1880-81) amount to Rs. 61,01,000 and Rs. 62,85,152 respectively, against Rs. 61,25,500 and Rs. 61,20,652 in the previous year.

2. The receipts have been estimated at Rs. 4,07,521 below the actuals for 1055 (1879-80), the greatest decrease being under Cardamoms, the revenue from which source is shown to have been always fluctuating.

		RS.
Actuals ..	1877-78	59,78,021
	1878-79	62,37,120
	1879-80	65,08,521
Estimate ..	1880-81	61,01,000

3. The disbursements have been estimated at Rs. 1,64,500 in excess of the estimate for 1055 (1879-80). The several departments have been amply provided for, and a liberal provision of Rs. 13,00,000 has been made on account of Public Works, the result being an anticipated deficit of Rs. 1,84,000. The variations under the several heads are fully explained by the Dewan, and notwithstanding that the estimated expenditure embraces nearly two lakhs of abnormal charges, it is hoped that the actual results will prove more favorable than the anticipations now formed.

		RS.
Actuals ..	1877-78	56,15,211
	1878-79	59,52,888
Estimates ..	1879-80	61,20,652
	1880-81	62,85,152

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 10. *To the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated Fort St. George, 8th February* 1881, *No.* 1.

We have the honor to transmit copy of our Proceedings marginally noted, reviewing the Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements of the Travancore State for the year 1880-81.

No. 72, dated 8th February 1881.

Cochin.

Read the following paper :—

No. 11. *From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 21st January* 1881, *No.* 6.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying Report and Statements on the Financial Administration of the Cochin State for the Malayalam Year 1055 ending the 14th August 1880, together with a Prospective Estimate of receipts and disbursements for the current year 1056 (1880-81).

1. Dated 10th December 1880.
2. Annual Account Current of 1055 (1879-80).
3. Account Particulars of 1055 (1879-80).
4. Comparative Statement.
5. Estimated receipts and disbursements for 1056 (1880-81).

2. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 14,26,796 and the disbursements to Rs. 13,64,062, leaving a surplus of Rs. 62,734.

3. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 35,558 and the disbursements were also in excess by Rs. 36,186 of those of 1054.

4. The increase in receipts is found mainly under the heads of Land Revenue, Judicial Fees, Salt, Timber, and Sundry Goods.

5. *Land Revenue.*—The increase of Rs. 3,779 in the Land Revenue was owing to no remission of tax having been granted this year on account of cultivation in the Trichoor lake, to the assessment of waste lands brought under cultivation, to the assessment on some other lands being increased, and to the recovery of rent on certain Coffee Estates on the expiration of rent-free occupancy.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	6,26,262	6	2
1055	6,30,041	8	2
Increase ..	3,779	2	0

6. *Judicial Fees.*—The collection under Judicial Fees was an excess of Rs. 6,013, owing to the institution of more suits than in the previous year.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	58,940	13	4
1055	64,954	12	10
Increase ..	6,013	15	6

7. *Salt.*—The large increase under Salt is chiefly attributable to there being less smuggling of the article into the State since the passing of the British Salt Act of 1877.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	2,24,356	3	7
1055	2,52,006	15	1
Increase ..	27,650	11	6

8. *Sundry Goods.*—The increase was due to larger receipts by the sale of cardamom and other forest produce.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	12,877	1	0
1055	13,484	0	8
Increase ..	606	15	8

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	30,543	4	7
1055	43,605	8	8
Increase ..	13,062	4	1

9. *Timber.*—The excess of Rs. 13,062 on timber was mainly due to the sale of a larger quantity of timber during the year.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	77,869	13	9
1055	74,376	14	3
Decrease ..	3,492	15	6

10. *Abkári.*—The decrease under Abkári was owing to the non-recovery of the whole of the rent due for the year, the farmer having been allowed to pay a portion of the same during the current year.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	1,15,625	1	3
1055	1,10,912	6	5
Decrease ..	4,712	10	10

11. *Extra Revenue.*—The decrease under this head was due to a falling off in receipts under Registration Fees, Tobacco License, the Opium and Ghanja farms, and the sale of Stamp cadjans.

12. *Government Securities.*—The receipts under this head in 1054 included also interest due for the previous year, and recovered only in 1054. In the current year there has been some loss by the conversion of certain Notes from five-and-a-half to four-and-a-half and from four-and-a-half to four per cent. Hence the decrease noted.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	1,00,429	15	1
1055	96,650	0	0
Decrease ..	3,779	15	1

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	3,908	3	2
1055	2,978	1	9
Decrease ..	930	1	5

13. *Renewal of Deeds.*—The receipts under this head are falling off in consequence of most of the old deeds having been already renewed.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	1,12,150	1	3
1055	1,07,483	13	11
Decrease ..	4,666	3	4

14. *Customs Revenue.*—The decrease under Customs Revenue calls for no remark.

DISBURSEMENTS.

15. *Palace Establishment.*—The increase in the Palace expenditure was due to the additional allowance of Rs. 500 a month granted to His Highness the Rajah, to separate allowances settled on three of the Junior Princes, and to the increased allowance of some of the Princes having been drawn in full in the year under report, while only a portion of it was drawn in 1054.

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	2,08,560	0	0
1055	2,18,358	8	9
Increase ..	9,798	8	9

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	97,936	7	5
1055	89,528	15	7
Decrease ..	8,407	7	10

	RS.	A.	P.
1054	52,971	8	5
1055	49,680	11	10
Decrease ..	3,290	12	7

16. *Devassom and Ootooperahs.*—The reduced expenditure under Religious and Charitable Institutions was the result of reduced prices of rice and other provisions during the year.

		RS.	A.	P.
1054	.. .. ..	15,674	14	7
1055	.. .. ..	19,961	4	2
	Increase ..	4,286	5	7

17. *Pensions.*—The increase under this head comprises the pensions granted to the ex-Dewan, to the Cochin Tahsildar, and to the children of the late Second Judge of the Appeal Court.

		RS.	A.	P.
1054	.. .. ..	2,74,582	11	9
1055	.. .. ..	2,75,810	2	1
	Increase ..	1,227	6	4

18. *Public Servants' Salaries.*—This increase was chiefly due to the augmentation of the salary of the Dewan Peishcar, to the appointment of a Police Sheristadar, and a Deputy Inspector of District Schools.

		RS.	A.	P.
1054	.. .. ..	31,548	0	9
1055	.. .. ..	73,002	8	8
	Increase ..	41,454	7	11

19. *Salt Purchase.*—The increase under Salt purchase was owing to a larger quantity of salt having been purchased and paid for at enhanced rates.

		RS.	A.	P.
1054	.. .. ..	40,812	6	6
1055	.. .. ..	27,455	14	10
	Decrease ..	13,356	7	8

20. *Forest Expenses.*—The decrease was owing to a smaller quantity of timber having been felled and sent to the depôts, as also to reduced expenses on the construction of Keddah for the capture of elephants being incurred during the year.

21. *Public Works.*—The increase in the Public Works expenditure of Rs. 18,286 was due to new Irrigation Works, the construction of a new Dispensary at Ernacollam, District Cutcherries at Cochin and Mukundupuram, an Iron Girder Bridge over the Wadakancherry river, and an additional Palace for His Highness the Rajah.

		RS.	A.	P.
1054	.. .. ..	2,61,906	9	2
1055	.. .. ..	2,80,192	13	6
	Increase ..	18,286	4	4

22. The cash balance at the close of 1054 was Rs. 4,29,018. In the year under review there was a surplus of Rs. 62,734 which raised the balance to Rs. 4,91,752, but Rs. 13,263 being written off the accounts as irrecoverable balance due by the late Shroff, there remains a sum of Rs. 4,78,489 to the credit of the Government at the close of the year.

	RS.
Revenue	14,32,199
Expenditure	12,97,581
Surplus ..	1,34,618

23. *Estimate for* 1056 (1880-81).—The estimate for the now current year 1056 (1880-81) shows that with an estimated revenue of Rs. 14,32,199 it is proposed to spend Rs. 12,97,581, leaving an anticipated surplus of Rs. 1,34,618.

The estimate appears to have been carefully framed and the surplus may be fairly expected.

The Statements indicate satisfactory management of the Sirkar's finances.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From T. GOVINDA MENON, Esq., Dewan of Cochin, to the Assistant Resident in Charge, dated Ernacollam, 10th December 1880, No. 1265.

I have the honor to submit herewith the Account Current of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Cochin State for the Year 1055 M.E. (1879-80 A.D.) with Accounts Particular; also a Statement of the revenue and expenditure as compared with the two preceding years; and an Estimate of anticipated receipts and disbursements for the current year 1056 (1880-81).

2. The approximate causes of the increase or decrease under each of the principal heads of Revenue and Expenditure are here-under noticed.

INCOME.

3. *Land Revenue.*—The increase under this head is partly due to remissions of tax having been granted in the previous year in respect of cultivation on the Trichoor lake, which do not appear in the accounts of the year under review. Some waste lands also brought under cultivation were assessed, the assessment in some cases was increased and the period of rent-free occupancy on certain Coffee Estates having expired, rent was recovered for the same.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	6,26,262	6	2
,, 1055	6,30,041	8	2
Increase ..	3,779	2	0

4. *Customs Revenue.*—The items which compose the Customs Revenue for the year will be seen from the following abstract :—

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	1,12,150	1	3
,, 1055	1,07,483	13	11
Decrease ..	4,666	3	4

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount paid by the British Government under the guarantee for the year ending 31st March 1880.. ..	1,07,053	15	3
Receipts at the Sirkar Ports for the same period	3,446	0	9
Total ..	1,10,500	0	0
Receipts at the Sirkar Ports from the close of the official year to the end of 1055 M.E.	429	14	8
Total ..	1,10,929	14	8
Deduct receipts at the Cochin Ports from the 1st April to 14th August 1879 (the close of the Malayalam Year 1054) which were carried to the account of the preceding year.	3,446	0	9
Total Customs Revenue of 1055 ..	1,07,483	13	11

5. *Abkári Farm.*—The decrease under this head is owing to the whole of the rent for the year not being recovered, the farmer having been permitted to postpone payment of a portion of it to the current year.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	77,869	13	9
,, 1055	74,376	14	3
Decrease ..	3,492	15	6

6. *Judicial Fees.*—The increase shown in the margin is owing to more suits having been instituted in the Law Courts during the year under report than in the preceding year.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	58,940	13	4
,, 1055	64,954	12	10
Increase ..	6,013	15	6

7. *Polichelutu or Fees on Renewal of Old Deeds.*—The receipts from this source have been declining in consequence of the greater number of old deeds having been already renewed.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	3,908	3	2
,, 1055	2,978	1	9
Decrease ..	930	1	5

8. *Salt.*—The chief cause of the increase in the salt revenue is that the smuggling of the article into the State was in a great measure checked by the passing of the British Salt Act of 1877 ; and under its beneficial action, as well as the safeguards provided by this Government against the illicit home manufacture and importation of salt, it is hoped that the sales in this country in future years will more and more closely approximate to the normal consumption of the population amounting to upwards of 600,000 souls, at the rate of 17·62 lb. per head.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	2,24,356	3	7
,, 1055	2,52,006	15	1
Increase ..	27,650	11	6

9. *Timber.*—The timber received in the depôts in the previous year had been reserved on account of the unfavorable state of the market, and only a portion sold which remained from the stock of 1053 ; but in the year under report the sale of a large quantity of timber was effected, and hence the increase noticed.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	30,543	4	7
,, 1055	43,605	8	8
Increase ..	13,062	4	1

10. *Chittoor Kanom Teak Timber.*—This increase is chiefly made up of receipts by the sale of dry timber felled on Sirkar account within the limits of the Chittoor Forests.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	9,992	10	10
„ 1055	11,345	6	10
Increase ..	1,352	12	0

11. *Sundry Goods.* — This increase is owing to enhanced receipts by the sale of cardamoms, Bees' wax, honey, and other articles of forest produce.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	12,877	1	0
„ 1055	13,484	0	8
Increase ..	606	15	8

12. *Extra Revenue.*—There has been a falling off in receipts under the heads of Registration Fees, Tobacco Licenses, the Opium and Ghanja farms, and the sale of Stamp cadjans. There has also been an increase in Port Dues, the amount realized by the sale of smuggled articles, and fines imposed by the Magistracy. The result shows a net decrease as shown in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	1,15,625	1	3
„ 1055	1,10,912	6	5
Decrease ..	4,712	10	10

13. *Arrears of Revenue.*— The increase under this head is owing to certain arrears of revenue tax on Coffee Estates which had not been collected in the previous year having been recovered in the year under report.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	11,040	3	7
„ 1055	11,394	11	7
Increase ..	354	8	0

14. *Government Securities.*—The receipts of the previous year were partly composed of interest on certain securities due in 1053, but recovered only in that year. In the year under report there has been a loss by the conversion of certain Government Promissory Notes from five-and-a-half to four-and-a-half per cent., and from four-and-a-half to four per cent.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	1,00,429	15	1
„ 1055	96,650	0	0
Decrease ..	3,779	15	1

EXPENDITURE.

15. *Palace Establishment.*—This increase is composed partly of the additional allowance of 500 rupees a-month to His Highness the Rajah. Separate allowances were also settled on three of the Junior Princes, while increased allowances to some of the Princes which were only drawn in part during the previous year, were drawn in full in the year under report.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	2,08,560	0	0
„ 1055	2,18,358	8	9
Increase ..	9,798	8	9

16. *Devassom.*—The price of rice and other provisions which ruled in the market having been favorable, the expense under this head has decreased as noted.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	97,936	7	5
„ 1055	89,528	15	7
Decrease ..	8,407	7	10

17. *Ootooperahs.*—The foregoing remark likewise applies to the decrease in the present instance.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	52,971	8	5
„ 1055	49,680	11	10
Decrease ..	3,290	12	7

18. *Pensions.*—This increase is principally due to the pension granted to the ex-Dewan T. Shungoony Menon, and to the pensions granted to the children of the late Mr. Albydijhll, Second Judge of the Appeal Court, and to Rama Menon, late Tahsildar of Cochin, having been paid for a portion of the year.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	15,674	14	7
„ 1055	19,961	4	2
Increase ..	4,286	5	7

19. *Public Servants' Salaries.*—During the year the salary of the Dewan Peishkar was raised by Rs. 50 and the appointment of an officer as Police Sheristadar on Rs. 150, and of a Deputy Inspector of District Schools on Rs. 55 per mensem were sanctioned. Besides, some of the increases given and appointments made in 1054 had effect only for a portion of that year,

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	2,74,582	11	9
„ 1055	2,75,810	2	1
Increase ..	1,227	6	4

whereas they continued during the whole of the year under report. On the other hand there was a saving of the personal allowance of Rs. 300 a-month which had been granted to the Dewan's predecessor, and the reduction of the salary of Assistant Master of the High School by Rs. 100, which was only in force for a part of 1054, had effect during the whole of 1055. Hence a net increase as shown in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	31,548	0	9
,, 1055	73,002	8	8
Increase ..	41,454	7	11

20. *Salt Purchase.*—This difference has been caused by 67,648 Maunds of salt having been purchased in excess of the quantity in the previous year, and also to the prices paid having been somewhat higher.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	14,345	3	2
,, 1055	18,435	2	10
Increase ..	4,089	15	8

21. *Carriage of Salt.*—The increased expense under this head has been occasioned by the larger quantity of salt imported and to a greater number of salt packages having been conveyed from the depôt to the bankshalls.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	6,436	0	0
,, 1055	6,580	0	0
Increase ..	144	0	0

22. *Commercial Establishment.* — This increase is owing to the establishment of two new bankshalls at Wadakancherry and Malla.

23. *Forest Expenses.*—This decrease is owing to no blackwood logs and a smaller number of teak logs having been felled and sent down to the depôts. Moreover the expenditure in 1054 was partly made up of expenses for the construction of a Keddah for the capture of elephants which were not incurred to the same extent in the year under report.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	40,812	6	6
,, 1055	27,455	14	10
Decrease ..	13,356	7	8

24. *Forest Establishment.*—This difference is more apparent than real, the charges on account of the teak plantations which had formerly been included under the head of Forest Expenses having been brought under the proper head of "Establishment" from the commencement of the year. The apparent increase would have been greater, but for reduced expenditure on account of the wages of elephant keepers, &c.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	20,864	15	10
,, 1055	21,811	2	8
Increase ..	946	2	10

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	22,129	14	3
,, 1055	22,199	12	5
Increase ..	69	14	2

25. *Established Extra Charges.*—The small difference noted is owing to a slight increase in the cost of stationery.

26. *Public Works.*—The increase noted in the margin was occasioned by new Irrigation works having been undertaken at Mooluthora, by a part of the expense in constructing a new Dispensary at Ernacollam, and District Cutcherries at Cochin and Mukundapuram, by the cost of an Iron Girder Bridge over the Wadakancherry river, and an additional Palace for His Highness the Rajah at Tripoontorah. The nature of the works upon which an increased or decreased outlay was incurred, as compared with the previous year, will be seen by the following statement. :—

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	2,61,906	9	2
,, 1055	2,80,192	13	6
Increase ..	18,286	4	4

INCREASE

	RS.	A.	P.
On Pagodas	1,629	6	7
,, Palaces	15,619	0	10
,, Residencies	418	10	9
,, Ootooperahs	7,192	7	7
,, Cutcherries	24,059	5	10
,, Bridges	7,856	11	2
,, Irrigation Works	11,615	2	1
,, Sundry Works	488	3	9
Total Increase ..	68,879	0	7

DECREASE

	RS.	A.	P.
On Travellers' Bungalows	3,360	1	5
,, Jail, &c.	11,458	8	2
,, Miscellaneous	18,131	15	6
,, Roads and Canals	17,642	3	2
Total Decrease ..	50,592	12	3
Net Increase ..	18,286	4	4

27. *Charges Extraordinary.*—The extraordinary charges incurred in 1054 included the expenses for hospitalities to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on his arrival at Ernacollam on his way to and return from Madras, as well as the cost of providing chandeliers for the Durbar Hall at Ernacollam and crockery for use at public dinners. These items were absent in the accounts of 1055, and hence the decrease noted in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	70,262	13	8
,, 1055	51,069	10	3
Decrease ..	19,193	3	5

28. *Receipts.*—The total receipts of the year under review have exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 35,558-2-8 as shown in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	13,91,238	4	2
,, 1055	14,26,796	6	10
Increase ..	35,558	2	8

29. *Disbursement.*—The total disbursement exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 36,186-3-4.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	13,27,875	10	0
,, 1055	13,64,061	13	4
Increase ..	36,186	3	4

30. *Cash Balance.*—The receipts of the year under report having exceeded the disbursements by Rs. 62,734-9-6, the Cash Balance in the Treasury should have been Rs. 4,91,752-12-1, but the sum of Rs. 13,263-4-8 having been written off the accounts by order of His Highness the Rajah as irrecoverable balance due by the late Shroff Bava Poy on account of the Treasury defalcation, the balance stands at the reduced figure shown in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1054	4,29,018	2	7
,, 1055	4,78,489	7	5
Increase ..	49,471	4	10

ANNUAL ACCOUNT CURRENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin

RECEIPTS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To amount of Balance of the preceding year 1054			..	..	4,29,018 2 7
,, ,, of Land and Garden Revenue			6,30,041 8 2		
,, ,, of Customs collections .. .. Rs.		96,983 13 11			
,, ,, of Duty collected on Tobacco .. „		10,500 0 0			
,, ,, of Duty collected on Pepper .. ,,		69 12 1			
			1,07,553 10 0		
,, ,, of Arrack Farm			74,376 14 3		
,, ,, of Fees and Fines received from the Judicial Dept.			64,954 12 10		
,, ,, of Cranganore Tribute			6,857 2 4		
,, ,, of Polichelutu or fees on the renewal of old Deeds			2,978 1 9		
,, ,, of Sale of Salt		2,52,006 15 1			
,, ,, of Sale of Timber ..	43,605 8 8				
,, ,, of dried Teak trees from the Chittoor Forests ..	11,345 6 10				
		54,950 15 6			
,, ,, of Sale of Sundry Goods and Seigniorage		13,484, 0 8			
			3,20,441 15 3		
				12,07,204 0 7	
,, ,, of Extra Revenue			71,588 0 2		
,, ,, of Registration Fees			21,871 3 3		
,, ,, of Stamp			17,453 3 0		
				1,10,912 6 5	
,, ,, of Revenue arrears of former years now collected				11,391 1 7	
,, ,, of Polichelutu arrears of former years now collected				3 10 0	
,, ,, of outstanding balance realized from former Revenue Shroffs ..				635 4 3	
,, ,, of Interest received from the British Government on money invested in Government Security				96,650 0 0	
					14,26,796 6 10
				Total ..	18,55,814 9 5
Deduct amount due by Yogiapoy Bavan, late Treasury Shroff, and Nagan Naikan, written off the accounts by a Titurom of His Highness, dated 21st Kanni 1055					13,263 4 8
				Balance ..	18,42,551 4 9

Years.				
1051	..	..	..	..
1052	..	..	..	..
1053	..	..	..	..
1054	..	..	..	..
1055	..	..	..	..

ERNACOLLAM,
10*th December* 1880.

Sirkar during the Year 1055 M.E., corresponding with the Year 1879-80 A.D.

DISBURSEMENTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By amount of Subsidy to the British Government for 1055 ..	..	..	2,00,000 0 0
,, ,, of Established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and Family	..	2,18,358 8 9	
,, ,, of Devassom	..	89,528 15 7	
,, ,, of Ootooperahs and other Charitable Institutions ..	..	49,680 11 10	
			3,57,568 4 2
,, ,, of Pensions	..	19,961 4 2	
,, ,, of Pattom Meechavarom or Quit-rent	..	919 4 2	
,, ,, of Tax paid to the Collector of Malabar for lands situated in British Dominions	..	4,525 11 7	
			25,406 3 11
,, ,, of Servants' Wages, Revenue Department	1,78,964 3 2		
,, ,, of do. Judicial do.	57,356 12 11		
,, ,, of do. Police do.	14,940 0 0		
		2,51,261 0 1	
,, ,, of Wages of Nair Troops	..	24,549 2 0	
			2,75,810 2 1
,, ,, of Salt purchase	..	73,002 8 8	
,, ,, of Boat and Cooly hire to convey Salt to several Districts	..	18,435 2 10	
,, ,, of Commercial Establishment	..	6,580 0 0	
,, ,, of Hill Expenses	27,455 14 10		
,, ,, of Hill Establishment	21,811 2 8		
		49,267 1 6	
			1,47,284 13 0
,, ,, of Established Extra charges	..	..	22,199 12 5
,, ,, of Waga Nikichelavoo or the amount paid back upon some particular land	..	..	4,530 2 0
,, ,, of Expenditure on works of Irrigation for the improvement of Revenue	18,275 14 6		
,, ,, of Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, and other Maramut works	1,12,002 8 1		
,, ,, of Expenditure on Pagodas, Palaces, &c.	1,49,914 6 11		
		2,80,192 13 6	
,, ,, of do. on Charges Extraordinary ..	..	51,069 10 3	
			3,31,262 7 9
Total ..	..	..	13,64,061 13 4
Balance ..	..	..	4,78,489 7 5
Grand Total ..	..	..	18,42,551 4 9

Excess in Disbursement.	Surplus in Receipts.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	44,510 12 2
2,19,329 8 1	..
..	70,167 2 10
..	63,362 10 2
..	62,734 9 6

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

No. I.

PARTICULARS of the Outstanding Balance against former Public Servants as it stood on the 1st Chingom 1056 M.E.

		RS.	A.	P.
1.	Amount outstanding to be recovered from former servants of the Revenue Department who have been committed to the Court	257	11	5
2.	Do. do. of the Customs Department ..	14	12	7
3.	Do. do. of the Tobacco do. ..	3,791	7	3
4.	Do. do. of the Pepper do. ..	90	12	1
5.	Do. do. of the Ootooperah do. ..	107	6	8
6.	Do. do. of the Shroffs of the Revenue Department	5,699	9	2
	Total ..	9,961	11	2

No. II.

PARTICULARS of the Coins which composed the balance in the Huzur Treasury on the 1st Chingom 1056 M.E.

			RS.	A.	P.
1.	22,113	Gold Fanams	6,318	0	0
2.	160	German Crowns	336	0	0
3.	4,19,353½	Company's Rupees	4,19,353	8	0
4.	26½	Bombay Rupees	26	8	0
5.	1,779	Tellicherry Silver Fanams	355	12	10
6.	2,38,820	Double Cochin Poothens	24,812	7	5
7.	5,24,642	Single do. do.	27,254	2	0
8.	1,904	Pálghat Copper Cash	18	2	2
9.	3,163½	Copper Cash	14	15	0
		Total ..	4,78,489	7	5
		Amount deposited in the Cochin Bank on interest at four per cent. from 29th Eddavom 1055 (9th June 1880) ..	1,00,000	0	0
		Balance in the Treasury ..	3,78,489	7	5

No. III.

PARTICULARS of the Established Allowances to His Highness the Rajah and His Highness' Family during the Year 1055 M.E.

1.	To His Highness the Rajah	1,32,053	8	9
2.	Do. the Elliah Rajah	11,400	0	0
3.	Do. the First Prince	7,200	0	0
4.	Do. the Second Prince (from 1st Chingom to 4th Madom 1055)	2,846	10	8
5.	Do. the Third Prince	4,200	0	0
6.	Do. the Fourth Prince	4,200	0	0
7.	Do. the Fifth Prince	4,200	0	0
8.	Do. the Sixth Prince	4,200	0	0
9.	Do. the Seventh Prince	4,200	0	0
10.	Do. the Eighth Prince	4,200	0	0
11.	Do. the Ninth Prince	4,200	0	0
12.	Do. the Tenth Prince	916	10	8
13.	Do. the Eleventh Prince	916	10	8
14.	Do. the Twelfth Prince	625	0	0
15.	To Her Highness the Walia Ammah Rajah	33,000	0	0
	Total ..	2,18,358	8	9

No. IV.

PARTICULARS of the Wages of the Public Servants during the Year 1055 M.E.

		RS.	A.	P.
1.	Amount of salary of the Huzur Establishment ..	63,543	1	6
2.	Do. of the Revenue do. ..	40,726	9	8
3.	Do. of the Police do. ..	14,940	0	0
4.	Do. of the Judicial do. ..	57,356	12	11
5.	Do. of the Customs do. ..	300	0	0
6.	Do. of the Registration do. ..	9,720	0	0
7.	Do. of the Tappal do. ..	2,880	0	0
8.	Do. of His Highness' Native Physicians	780	0	0
9.	Do. of the Vaccination Establishment ..	1,626	0	0
10.	Do. of the English and Malayalam School Establishment	30,194	0	0
11.	Do. of the Maramut Department ..	26,038	8	0
12.	Do. of the Polichelutu or renewal of old Deeds Establishment	1,944	0	0
13.	Do. of the Hospital Establishment ..	1,212	0	0
14.	Do. of the Nair Troops do. ..	24,549	2	0
15.	Do. of the Commercial do. ..	6,580	0	0
	Total ..	2,82,390	2	1

No. V.

PARTICULARS of the Expenses of Landing Salt and carrying it to the different Bankshalls during the Year 1055 M.E.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cooly-hire for weighing the salt at Mallipoorum and Narrakal, and boat-hire, &c., for carrying it to the different Bankshalls	18,280	12	9
2. Cost of saltpetre and sulphur for gunpowder and cooly-hire for grinding the same	149	8	5
3. Amount of sundry charges	4	13	8
Total ..	18,435	2	10

No. VI.

PARTICULARS of Hill Expenses during the Year 1055 M.E.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Hire of carpenters for felling teak timber	1,707	0	0
2. Hire of coolies employed on the hills	1,311	2	9
3. Price of rice, &c., for elephants employed on the hills ..	2,056	14	4
4. Cost of provisions and clothing for the elephant-keepers ..	713	8	0
5. Hire of coolies for dragging timber after being lowered into the river	3,358	2	10
6. Cost of carrying provisions to the workmen on the hills ..	607	12	0
7. Batta to hill servants	622	5	8
8. Hire of watchmen to guard the timber on the hills against fire	115	0	0
9. Cost of making and repairing elephants' pits, &c. ..	1,540	5	9
10. Hire paid for elephants	4,754	0	0
11. Rice given to contractors in return for hill produce delivered	23	0	3
12. Cost of medicines for the Sirkar elephants	1,329	8	5
13. Expenses of hauling and lowering timber from and into the rivers at Ernacollam and Ponany	1,047	15	2
14. Expenses of propelling timber rafts	448	3	9
15. Do. of clearing the cardamom gardens and hire of watchmen	1,394	6	10
16. Expenses of thatching and fencing public buildings belonging to the Hill Department	142	11	5

	RS.	A.	P.
17. Offerings to the hill deities ..	95	13	8
18. Price of stationery and other sundry articles ..	221	4	6
19. Pay of sweepers attached to the Hill Department ..	24	0	0
20. Hire of watchmen to guard blackwood timber, &c. ..	343	12	0
21. Cost of medicine to treat the patients on the hills ..	100	0	0
22. Cost of teak plantation ..	4,505	3	2
23. Cost of certain Maramuts executed on the hills, &c. ..	993	12	4
24. Wages of servants of the Hill Department ..	21,811	2	8
Total ..	49,267	1	6

No. VII.

PARTICULARS of the Established Extra Charges during the Year 1055 M.E.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of stationery, oil, and wicks for lights at the Cutcherries, Jails, &c. ..	7,096	15	7
2. Expenses of the Dasserah festivals ..	369	13	5
3. Makara Sankranthi ceremony performed at Ellengoonapoya Pagoda ..	161	2	6
4. Paravappu or presents from the Palaces to the several Pagodas ..	156	7	8
5. Tiru Odayada or presents to the Pagoda at Cochin ..	10	14	10
6. Offerings to the hill deities ..	3	0	3
7. Vakanja Coyathu or tax paid to Annamanada Pagoda ..	23	3	0
8. Cherrakettu or the erection of temporary dams for the irrigation of paddy fields ..	1,135	5	6
9. Thatching Public buildings ..	3,010	10	4
10. Ona-podava or presents of cloth during Onam festivals ..	52	8	6
11. Vishu-Kynittom or presents on Vishu day ..	3	11	9
12. Hire of elephants belonging to the Tripoontorah Pagoda.	695	11	6
13. Dieting the prisoners in the Jails at Ernacollam and Trichoor ..	7,975	12	0
14. Dieting the prisoners before the Palace Cutcherry ..	1,402	15	3
15. Batta to witnesses in Police Cases ..	7	4	4
16. Cost of shackles, &c., for prisoners ..	27	9	2
17. Reward for killing Tigers ..	5	0	0
18. Hire of extra boatmen employed at the Condipuram ferry during monsoon ..	1	11	5
19. Cost of oil, wax, towels, &c., for different public bungalows.	48	10	7
20. Expense of watering the cows at Trichoor during the hot season ..	11	4	10
Total ..	22,199	12	5

No. VIII.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Expenditure on Public Works during the Year 1055 M.E.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. For the repair and renewal of Pagodas ..	19,351	5	0
2. Do. do. of Palaces ..	69,614	8	11
3. Do. do. of Residencies ..	2,857	3	1
4. Do. do. of Travellers' Bungalows ..	95	3	3
5. Do. do. of Ootooperahs and Charitable Institutions ..	18,240	15	11
6. Do. do. of Cutcherries ..	36,952	11	11
7. Do. do. of Jails ..	399	9	6
8. Do. do. of Public Buildings ..	19,706	15	11
9. Do. do. of Bridges, &c. ..	15,074	13	6
10. Do. do. of Roads, Navigable rivers, Tanks, &c. ..	78,591	7	5

	RS.	A.	P.
11. For the repair and renewal of Dams, Irrigation Canals, &c., ...	18,275	14	6
12. Do. do. of Sundry Works	1,032	0	7
Total ..	2,80,192	13	6

IX.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of the Charges Extraordinary during the Year 1055 M.E.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of thatching several Sirkar buildings	2,201	0	8
2. „ of fencing Sirkar gardens	1,090	3	0
3. „ of repairing tanks, wells, &c., belonging to the Sirkar	1,104	11	4
4. „ of purifying Pagodas, tanks, wells, &c.	176	0	4
5. „ of performing Kalashoms (purifying idols) in several Pagodas	2,380	2	3
6. „ of providing new utensils, &c., for the use of Pagodas	1,864	11	9
7. „ of providing new utensils, &c., to the Eaduveppu (the State Archives and Treasury at Tripoontorah) ..	2,082	14	6
8. Salaries of servants temporarily employed	15,147	3	1
9. Boat and cooly hire on different occasions	497	6	1
10. Cost of rope for the Narrakal buoys	65	4	8
11. For repairing the flag-staff and boat at Narrakal ..	125	3	1
12. Expense on account of ropes for the Narrakal flag-staff ..	15	1	11
13. For repairing the old lantern at Narrakal	28	2	10
14. For repairing the telescope at Narrakal	50	0	0
15. For articles provided for the Narrakal Light-house ..	78	1	0
16. Fire bars for the Sirkar steam boats	25	0	0
17. For substituting fresh furniture for the Sirkar steam boats	40	14	0
18. Rent paid for buildings used by the Sirkar	67	0	0
19. For dieting small-pox patients at different places ..	84	9	10
20. Coal, cocoanut-oil, &c., for the Sirkar steam boat ..	12	12	6
21. Gratuities to certain Sirkar servants	206	0	0
22. For repairing the two Palanquins belonging to His Highness the Rajah	368	1	10
23. For repairing the copper tube for conducting water to the Puthen Malika Palace	33	2	6
24. For renewing the cushions, &c., of His Highness' carriage	22	2	10
25. For sundry articles bought and for works done in the Puthen Malika Palace	42	6	9
26. For repairing a sofa, &c., in the same Palace	63	10	5
27. For rope-net for the Nadumittam of Her Highness the Amah Rajah's Palace	18	0	2
28. Compensation paid for the gardens taken up for the Sirkar use and trees cut	1,884	10	6
29. For cushions, &c., for the sofa in the Puthen Kovilagom Palace at Ernacollam	24	1	0
30. Cost of two horses brought down from Madras for His Highness' use	1,620	13	3
31. Cost of two horses from Madras for His Highness' Body Guard	848	2	3
32. Expenses on account of His Highness' Body Guard including salary, &c., of the troopers	2,521	11	10
33. For canvas for the floor of the School building	470	9	1
34. For repairing the cot in the Eeswara Seva Madham at Ernacollam	25	4	0
35. For cloth covers for the chandeliers in the Durbar Hall and making ladders	109	3	1
36. For beddings, &c., of the two Sirkar boats	27	3	0
37. For oars, &c., for the above boats	52	4	6
38. For tables, &c., for the Ernacollam High School ..	409	1	8

	RS.	A.	P.
39 Expenses of training boys in the Normal School at Madras	525	1	0
40. Batta paid to the Sirkar Officials	3,211	14	0
41. Amount paid to persons employed in dragging Palace boats in shallow water on several occasions	63	9	1
42. For taking the photo of the Puthen Kovilagom Palace at Ernacollam	110	0	0
43. For taking the photo of the Ernacollam High School ..	28	0	0
44. Cost of Europe medicines for the hospital at Ernacollam.	3,247	14	2
45. For Unjel runners employed on urgent occasions ..	42	12	5
46. For bedding, &c., in the Irinjalacodah Palace	24	6	1
47. For erecting mud walls around the Unjel Office at Irinjalacodah	33	15	1
48. For sweepers, &c., in the Girls' School at Trichoor ..	48	0	0
49. Subscriptions to the Libraries at Ernacollam and Trichoor	561	0	0
50. Present to Wattakal Nambudiri on the occasion of the Chorunum or first-rice giving ceremony in his house ..	12	13	8
51. Paid to Iyroor Malika Kovilagom on account of Wadakanathan Devassom	342	13	9
52. For ammunition for the peons stationed on the Nelliampathies	11	1	2
53. Hire of cart used for the conservancy of the town of Trichoor	48	0	0
54. Cost of advertisements	250	14	6
55. For books and newspapers	881	8	10
56. For scales for the Salt Bankshalls, &c.	348	3	10
57. Donation to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Bombay.	50	4	0
58. Contribution to the Irish Famine Relief Fund	1,000	0	0
59. Amount paid to Herattee vagrants	45	0	0
60. For types, &c., for the Sirkar Printing Press	685	13	4
61. „ belts and badges for the Huzur Peons	266	3	0
62. „ table covers in the Huzur Office	42	11	0
63. „ the Seal of His Highness	50	0	0
64. Telegraph Stamps	45	10	0
65. Postal Charges	37	14	8
66. Cost of two Hektographs for the Huzur	46	4	0
67. For travelling expenses paid to the Kurumpanad Rajahs.	15	0	0
68. Caps for the sepoys of the Nair Brigade	475	0	0
69. Ammunition for the Artillery	56	10	8
70. For repairing the muskets of the sepoys	33	8	0
71. Expense on account of uniform for the extra Havildar ..	28	5	0
72. Moiety of Ferry collections paid to the British Government	193	11	0
73. Sundry expenses	399	14	2
74. Expenses of the Residency at Bolghautty	1,599	15	1
75. Wages of the Residency servants	222	15	3
Total ..	51,069	10	3

No. X.

MEMORANDUM of Goods in Stock at the close of the Year 1055 M.E.

			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1.	95,879⅛	Indian Maunds of Salt	..			2,88,298	8	0
2.	156	teak logs measuring 238⅜ candies and 34 3/16 perukoms	2,914	0	6			
3.	229	rejected teak logs measuring 502¼ candies and 9 15/32 perukoms	3,914	7	11			
4.	6	Teak taldoms measuring 15 candies and 23 perukoms	289	15	0			
5.	1	rejected teak taldom measuring 3/16 candies and 12 perukoms	1	2	2			
6.	500	teak sapplings	1,812	8	0			

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
7. 476 blackwood logs measuring $652\frac{15}{16}$ candies and $28\frac{31}{64}$ perukoms	7,355	4	6			
8. 12 rejected blackwood logs measuring $8\frac{15}{16}$ candies and $19\frac{5}{16}$ perukoms ..	80	4	4			
				16,367	10	5
9. Bees' wax and sundry goods				233	8	0
Total ..				3,04,899	10	5

ERNACOLLAM,
10th December 1880.

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

No. 1.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair and Renewal of Pagodas alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cochin District.						
1. Expense of roofing the Cochin Pagoda with copper sheets	3,351	5	8			
2. Cost of one minor work	61	11	5			
				3,413	1	1
Cannianore District.						
1. Expense of erecting a wall around the Iyeni Pagoda and building tower, &c., attached to it	601	2	6			
2. Part expense of repairing the Mundapam and roofing it with copper sheets	257	10	10			
3. Cost of one minor work	9	14	11			
				868	12	3
Mukundapuram District.						
1. Expense of retiling the Sreekovil, &c , of the Paryathapurum Pagoda at Karupadnah	432	11	11			
2. Expense of rebuilding the Valia Ampalam of the Shangara Mungalom Pagoda at Mapranam ..	200	0	0			
3. Cost of one minor work	23	5	1			
				656	1	0
Trichoor District.						
1. Part expense of rebuilding and roofing with copper sheets the Kuthampalam of the Wadakanathan Pagoda	2,175	0	0			
2. Expense of rebuilding the Goshala of the same Pagoda	1,217	4	4			
3. Expense of reconstructing the wall of the Pallithamam or flower-garden attached to the same Pagoda	571	6	10			
4. Cost of constructing a wall around the Salur Pagoda	161	12	3			
5. Cost of nine minor works	271	15	9			
				4,397	7	2
Tallapilly District.						
1. Expense of renewing the Agrashala of the Antimahakalam Kavo Pagoda	1,714	4	7			
2. Expense of rebuilding and roofing with copper sheets the Sreekovil, and constructing the western Wathel Madam of the Thiruvilamala Pagoda	7,714	4	7			
3. Expense of erecting a wall around the Eranallore Pagoda	168	11	5			
4. Cost of three minor works	59	2	8			
				9,656	7	3

Chittoor District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For erecting a gate-house to the Pallamchathanoor Kottaram	247	2	3			
2. Cost of three minor works	112	6	0	359	8	3
Total ..				19,351	5	0

No. 2.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair and Renewal of Palaces alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Expense of repairing the back room and Nadapura attached to the Cochin Palace	318	7	11			
2. Cost of painting the windows and whitewashing the walls of the same Palace	430	15	11	749	7	10

Cannianore District.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Expense of building a Nalukettu attached to His Highness the Raja's Palace and purifying it	16,159	10	1
2. Expense of building a bungalow in the site of the upstair building destroyed by lightning..	4,750	14	10
3. Cost of painting the windows, &c., of the abovesaid bungalow	300	0	0
4. For tatties to the same bungalow	571	6	10
5. For windows to the Puthen Malika Palace and plastering the floors of the rooms in the lower section of the same palace	212	14	10
6. For retiling the Puthen Kovilakom Palace and its portico and furnishing tatties for it ..	1,090	14	2
7. For stopping leakages of the buildings within the Tripoontorah Fort from the 20th Edavam 1054 to Tulam 1055	171	2	3
8. For constructing a blackwood cot for His Highness the Raja	106	14	7
9. Part expense of constructing a stable attached to His Highness the Raja's Palace	3,556	7	5
10. For constructing a building for the use of the coachman	200	0	0
11. For constructing a building to boil gram for the troop horses, and sinking a well attached to it.	571	6	10
12. Part expense of planking the floor of the cow stall in the Iswara Siva Madom	189	7	8
13. For constructing a gate-house attached to the Wadaka Kovilagom at Tripoontorah.. ..	171	15	9
14. For filling up the ground of the vegetable garden attached to the Puthen Malika Palace at Tripoontorah	140	10	0
15. For renewing the wall attached to the Elliah Raja's Palace	1,098	2	3
16. Part expense of retiling the said palace and supplying tatties to it	575	9	1
17. Part expense of constructing an upstair building and palace for His Highness Vira Kerala Tamburan	6,791	6	8
18. For erecting walls around the same palace and constructing a gate-house attached to it ..	3,510	15	3
19. Cost of furniture for the same palace	344	9	7
20. Expense of constructing an upstair building for the Junior Rama Vurmah Raja	2,000	0	0

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
21. For repairing the windows, &c., of the kitchen attached to the same palace	158	0	0			
22. Part expense of constructing a palace for the use of the Junior Kunjikidavu Tamburan ..	1,915	2	6			
23. Part expense of constructing an upstair building attached to the abovesaid palace	2,655	10	2			
24. For the construction of a Nadapura, &c., attached to the same palace	2,544	11	9			
25. For retiling the palace and upstair building of His Highness Kerula Vurmah	843	14	11			
26. For a palace for the use of Kunjuni Tamburan, Junior	3,000	0	0			
27. For an upstair building attached to the above palace	3,000	0	0			
28. For constructing a Nadapura in the Patinjara Kovilagom Palace of Her Highness the Valia Amah Raja	739	0	3			
29. For the construction of a bungalow attached to the Tekka Kovilagom Palace of Her Highness Kunjamma Tamburan in lieu of the one which had tumbled down	3,000	0	0			
30. For erecting a wall attached to the same palace	262	8	10			
31. For the construction of a bungalow for the use of Kunjuni Tamburan, son of Her Highness Ikku Tamburan	1,767	0	0			
32. For repairing the enclosure walls of the well, &c., attached to the palace of Her Highness Kavu Tamburan	285	11	5			
33. For retiling and repairing the bungalow of Her Highness Kunji Kavu Tamburan's children	193	3	11			
34. For constructing masonry stairs of the bungalow attached to Her Highness Mauku Tamburan's Palace	112	9	1			
35. For constructing back rooms to the palace of His Highness Kunjikidavu Tamburan, Junior	477	3	9			
36. For repairing the upstair building belonging to Her Highness Kunjikava Tamburan and the junior Princes	149	13	7			
37. For renewing the Paya Kovilagom Palace and its portico at Ernacollam	1,000	0	0			
38. For a Nadapura attached to the above said palace	1,000	0	0			
39. For rattan tatties for the Puthen Kovilagam Palace at Ernacollam	653	1	0			
40. For repairing the Madapilly or cookroom attached to the palace at Perinnankulam ..	183	11	5			
41. Cost of twenty-seven minor works	1,126	13	5	67,582	12	1
Mukundapuram District.						
1. For repairing the palace of His Highness the Raja at Irinjalacoday	134	15	1			
2. Part expense of constructing a Nadapura to the same palace	128	2	4			
3. Cost of four minor works	219	4	4	482	5	9
Trichoor District.						
1. Part expense of making certain improvements and additions to the palace at Trichoor ..	367	1	5			
2. For repairing and retiling the Madapilly or cookroom in the same palace	200	0	0			
3. Part expense of retiling the palace at Urakam	222	13	8			
4. Cost of one minor work	4	10	6	794	9	7

Tallapilly District.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of one minor work	5	5	8
Total ..	69,614	8	11

No. 3.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred on account of the Residency Building alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For repairing and whitewashing the main building at Balghautty	105	7	3			
2. For renewing the guard room at Balghautty ..	1,000	0	0			
3. For retiling the Manager's Bungalow at Balghautty	606	3	7			
4. For repairing the office attached to the Residency at Balghautty	200	0	0			
5. For renewing the kitchen of the Residency at Balghautty	285	11	5			
6. For renewing the laths and retiling the kitchen at Balghautty	245	11	6			
7. For repairing the Assistant Resident's Bungalow at Balghautty	282	14	3			
8. Cost of one minor work	2	7	1			
				2,728	7	1
Trichoor District.						
1. Part expense of retiling the out-house of the Residency at Trichoor	128	12	0			
				128	12	0
Total ..				2,857	3	1

No. 4.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred on account of Travellers' Bungalows alluded to in No. VIII.

Mukundapuram District.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of one minor work	95	3	3
Total ..	95	3	3

No. 5.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred on account of Ootooperahs and other Charitable Institutions alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of one minor work				46	8	2
Cannianore District.						
1. Part expense of renewing the ceiling and repairing the Ootooperah at Tripoontorah and making a granite trough	2,154	10	10			
2. For renewing the hearth and floor of the said Ootooperah	176	9	11			
3. Part expense of constructing a new hospital building at Ernacollam	14,000	0	0			
				16,331	4	9

Mukundapuram District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For renewing the laths of the Ootooperah at Irinjalacoday and cutting down the trees which were overhanging the same	200	0	0			
2. For renewing the laths and retiling the Tavalapura at Karupudnah	285	11	5			
3. Cost of ten minor works	337	2	5			
				822	13	10

Trichoor District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For retiling and repairing the Ootooperah at Patticaud	111	0	7			
2. Cost of repairing and retiling the school building at Trichoor	285	11	5			
3. Cost of three minor works	52	11	10			
				449	7	10

Tallapilly District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For repairing the rest-house at Wellakulangara and sinking a well attached to it	188	13	9			
2. For replacing the old laths and retiling the rest-house at Palayannore	303	11	6			
3. Cost of two minor works	68	4	1			
				560	13	4

Chittoor District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of one minor work				30	0	0
Total ..				18,240	15	11

No. 6.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred on account of Cutcherries alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Part expense of constructing a public office building at Muttencherry	13,000	0	0			
2. Cost of one minor work	10	2	9			
				13,010	2	9

Cannianore District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Part expense of making a southern wing to the Huzzur Cutcherry at Ernacollam	2,000	0	0			
2. For retiling the record-room of the above ..	580	0	0			
3. Part expense of supplying glass-panes for the windows and making other improvements to the Ernacollam Division Cutcherry	136	1	7			
4. For a Nadapura on the western side of the Appeal Court-house	147	4	3			
5. Cost of ten minor works	302	14	0			
				3,166	3	10

Mukundapuram District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Part expense of constructing the public offices at Irinjalacoday	15,000	0	0			
2. For renewing the Proverty Cutcherry at Mukundapuram	571	6	10			
3. For renewing the Proverty Cutcherry at Kodasheri	571	6	10			
4. Cost of one minor work	3	9	9			
				16,146	7	5

Trichoor District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Part expense of renewing the Proverty Cutcherry at Trichoor	287	8	1			
2. For retiling, &c., the Forest Department Office at Trichoor	100	0	9			
3. For retiling the Forest Department old office ..	260	2	11			
4. For the construction of a portico attached to the Chief Engineer's Office at Trichoor	530	0	0			
5. Cost of three minor works	90	9	4			
				1,268	5	1

Tallapilly District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For renewing the Proverty Cutcherry and Tannah at Palayannore	1,571	6	10			
2. For renewing the Proverty Cutcherry at Mundathicode	1,428	9	2			
3. For renewing the windows, &c., of the Proverty Cutcherry at Chelakara	139	7	5			
4. Cost of two minor works	24	4	7			
				3,163	12	0

Chittoor District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. For making ceiling to the Taluk Treasury at Chittoor	114	4	7			
2. Cost of four minor works	83	8	3			
				197	12	10
Total ..				36,952	11	11

No. 7.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair and Renewal of the Jails, Tannahs, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

Cannianore District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of two minor works				82	6	10

Trichoor District.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of repairing the bungalow attached to the Northern Jail at Trichoor	285	11	5			
2. Cost of one minor work	31	7	3			
				317	2	8
Total ..				399	9	6

No. 8.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair and Renewal of the Public Buildings alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Part expense of constructing a school-house at Muttencherry	3,275	8	2
2. For repairing the bungalow at Narakel	1,277	0	0
3. For the construction of a salt bankshall at Chenamangalom	571	6	10
4. For repairing the Sirkar Bungalow at Cochin occupied by Mr. Sealy, Head Master, Ernacollam School	1,482	14	2
5. For renewing salt bankshall No. 2 at Mallipuram.	806	5	7
6. For the erection of a pandal for the Salt Contractor to secure salt	264	9	6
7. For a shed for the temporary securing of salt soon after landing	170	12	5

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
8. For the construction of a guard-room at Mallipuram	200 0 0	
9. For reclaiming the landing-place at the Muttencherry Chowkey	141 8 10	
10. Cost of two minor works	46 14 7	
		8,237 0 1

Cannianore District.

1. For retiling the guard-room at Tripoontorah ..	782 13 8	
2. For a kitchen for the use of the Jail Guard at Ernacollam	248 8 3	
3. For repairing the Unjel Office at Tripoontorah ..	197 12 8	
4. For ceiling and repairing the stable at Ernacollam.	145 5 2	
5. For erecting a wall on the eastern side of the Samuhathum Madom at Ernacollam	165 12 7	
6. Part expense of retiling the Sodaya Madom and its gate at Tripoontorah	103 2 3	
7. Cost of twenty-six minor works	843 12 8	
		2,487 3 3

Mukundapuram District.

1. Cost of two minor works	..	26 13 1

Trichoor District.

1. Part expenses of making an upper story to the bungalow occupied by the Officer Commanding Trichoor	4,000 0 0	
2. Emergent and contingent charges of the Department Public Works from Mithunom 1054 to Dhanu 1055	1,242 1 10	
3. For renewing the roof of the fowl-house attached to the Officer Commanding's bungalow at Trichoor	204 3 7	
4. For whitewashing, &c., the Sepoy lines at Trichoor	157 8 2	
5. For repairing the bell-posts and erecting parapet walls around the well at the Sepoy lines at Trichoor	197 15 1	
6. Cost of six minor works	120 1 10	
		5,921 14 6

Thallapilly District.

1. For renewing the salt bankshall at Chelakara ..	1,500 0 0	
2. For renewing the kitchen of the Nair Sepoys at Wadakancherry	268 13 0	
3. Part expense of constructing a new school at Kunemcollum	500 0 0	
4. Cost of two minor works	31 12 10	
		2,300 9 10

Chittoor District.

1. For adding a room to the salt bankshall at Chittoor	300 0 0	
2. For a kitchen for the use of the Nair Sepoys at Chittoor	153 4 0	
3. For renewing the Unjel Office at Chittoor ..	171 10 7	
4. Cost of three minor works	108 8 7	
		733 7 2
	Total ..	19,706 15 11

No. 9.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair and Renewal of the Bridges, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cochin District.		
1. Cost of one minor work	..	49 6 6
Cannianore District.		
1. Part expense of constructing bridges over Wemani Thode and Thunda Thode canals at Chowerah ..	563 3 3	
2. For constructing a drain 210 koles long on the road lying to the east of the palace of Her Highness Valia Amah Tamburan	300 0 0	
		863 3 3
Trichoor District.		
1. Part expense of repairing the Karuvannur Bridge	..	500 0 0
Thallapilly District.		
1. Part expense of renewing the Wadakancherry Bridge	..	7,000 0 0
Chittoor District.		
1. For a bridge over the Chittara Thode canal at Nemary	2,464 0 0	
2. For a bridge over the Chenman canal on the same road	3,995 0 0	
3. For the Palapallam bridge	188 0 0	
4. Cost of one minor work	15 3 9	
		6,662 3 9
	Total ..	15,074 13 6

No. 10.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair of Roads, Canals, Tanks, Wells, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cochin District.		
1. For the Muttencherry road maintenance ..	377 0 0	
2. For the Narrakel canal maintenance	100 0 0	
3. Cost of constructing a revetment wall in the landing-place to the east of the Cochin Palace..	1,709 0 0	
		2,186 0 0
Cannianore District.		
1. Part expense of constructing a road from the Ernacollam Jail to the road leading to Chittoor	2,637 11 2	
2. Part expense of the Ernacollam reclamation works	11,253 10 9	
3. For constructing the Edapilly road (part expense)	1,000 0 0	
4. For constructing a road from Chottanikara Pagoda to the Church at Vettical	1,000 0 0	
5. For metalling the road from the Eastern Fort-gate at Tripoontorah to Chakkan Kulungara ..	450 0 0	
6. Part expense of metalling the road running to the south of the Durbar Hall as far as Nambiar Kurupu's compound	320 4 0	
7. For the construction of a road to the north of the Chirukandath house	300 0 0	
8. For maintaining the road from the Ernacollam Ferry up to the hill bungalow	800 0 0	
9. For the Ernacollam town roads maintenance ..	900 0 0	
10. For the Edapilly road maintenance	206 0 0	

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
11. For the Puthen Thode canal maintenance	187	0	0			
12. For the Athempilly Kavu road maintenance ..	113	0	0			
13. For maintaining the road leading to the Revi Puram Pagoda	109	0	0			
14. For the construction of a tank and bath-room to the east of the Maramut Office at Tripoontorah ..	349	5	7			
15. For a tank for the use of Her Highness the Vallia Ama Raja	159	0	0			
16. For renewing the laths and retiling the Valiakulam bath-room at Tripoontorah	310	4	10			
17. Cost of eight minor works	317	3	6			
				20,412	7	10
Mukundapuram District.						
1. Part expense of the construction of the Thomanakoil road	5,000	0	0			
2. For repairing the road leading from Trichoor and Chalakudi to Palapilly	3,000	0	0			
3. For a road from Nilliampathy Hills to Pallapilly ..	2,000	0	0			
4. For a road from Alunkal Kadnat Kakathurithi to the market at Irinjalakuda	1,019	10	7			
5. For Chalikudi road maintenance	1,000	0	0			
6. For repairing nine roads running north and south from the road extending from Kuttan Kulum Tank to the Tannah at Mukundapuram	149	9	9			
7. Part expense of constructing a road from Chalakudi to Iringanom to join Nelliampathy road ..	2,000	0	0			
8. Cost of two minor works	18	11	3			
				14,187	15	7
Trichoor District.						
1. Part expense of the Kutheram ghât road	900	0	0			
2. For the Vamampara road maintenance	3,080	0	0			
3. For the Karupadnah road maintenance	2,200	0	0			
4. For the Kunnancollum road maintenance	1,450	0	0			
5. For the Shoranore road maintenance	4,400	0	0			
6. The first and second sections of the Kutheran ghât road maintenance	800	0	0			
7. For the Kanimangalom road maintenance	660	0	0			
8. For the Arunattukara road maintenance	220	0	0			
9. For Trichoor town roads maintenance	400	0	0			
10. For deepening the Chenanchera Canal	1,234	5	9			
11. For a bath-room for the Vadakkachera Tank at Trichoor	207	14	10			
12. Cost of four minor works	166	11	3			
				15,718	15	10
Tallapilly District.						
1. For the construction of the road from Palayanoor to Tekkadi	2,719	0	0			
2. Part expense of constructing the Erumapatty road .	2,000	0	0			
3. Part expense for the repair of the road running from the Shoranore road to Padoor	2,000	0	0			
4. Tritalla road maintenance	890	0	0			
5. Wattolikava road maintenance	550	0	0			
				8,159	0	0
Chittoor District.						
1. For the construction of the road from Nemary to Porvathurikadavu	6,820	0	0			
2. For the Nadapuni road maintenance	3,200	0	0			
3. For a road on the Nelliampathy Hills and constructing bridges	2,000	0	0			
4. For the Munkilmada road maintenance	1,760	0	0			
5. Part expense of constructing the Wandithavalam road	1,607	0	2			
6. For the Velan Thavalam road maintenance ..	770	0	0			

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
7. For the Wandithavalam road maintenance.. ..	660 0 0	
8. For the Nemara road maintenance	660 0 0	
9. For the Vithanasheri road maintenance	400 0 0	
10. Cost of one minor work	50 0 0	
		17,927 0 2
	Total ..	78,591 7 5

No. 11.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in the Repair and Renewal of Dams, Channels, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

Mukundapuram District.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. For the repair of the dam south of the Kallittunkara Church	900 0 0	
2. For renewing the dam in the Tottipal Muri of Palathumkal Proverty	813 15 3	
3. For the Karavanoor dam maintenance ..	300 0 0	
4. Cost of two minor works	97 15 3	
		2,111 14 6

Trichoor District.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. For constructing a sluice at the Cheramanchera dam	1,207 0 0	
2. For renewing the dam at Palliport	571 6 10	
3. For renewing the Karat dam	571 6 11	
4. For renewing the Mattichera dam	714 4 7	
5. For repairing the dam at Wallupadom Vigaipuram Proverty	424 1 11	
6. Moiety of the expense for the repair of the Yenamakal dam from 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879	164 7 6	
7. Cost of one minor work	11 4 3	
		3,664 0 0

Chittoor District.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Part expense on account of the Mulathura anicut	12,000 0 0	
2. For irrigating certain fields through the Sirkar canal at Naranikadavu	500 0 0	
		12,500 0 0
	Total ..	18,275 14 6

No. 12.

ACCOUNT PARTICULAR of Expenses incurred in Sundry Works alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS. A. P.
1. Cost of six minor works	182 5 10

Cannianore District.

	RS. A. P.
1. Cost of sixteen minor works	580 15 5

Mukundapuram District.

	RS. A. P.
1. Cost of five minor works	198 4 0

Trichoor District.

	RS. A. P.
1. Cost of three minor works	29 15 8

Tallapilly District.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Cost of two minor works	23	13	8

Chittoor District.

1. Cost of two minor works	16	10	0
Total ..	1,032	0	7

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

LIST showing the Number of Promissory Notes of the Government of India, their respective Value, and the Interest thereon in 1055 M.E. (1879-80 A.D.)

Number of Promissory Notes.	Amount Invested.	Per Cent.	Period for which Interest was due.	Interest Received.
	RS.			RS.
1. 041936 of 1842-43 ..	4,01,800	4	From 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880	16,072
2. 080663 of ,, ...	81,000	4	,, do. to do.	3,240
3. 079048 of ,, ...	15,800	4	,, do. to do.	632
4. 081823 of ,, ...	1,00,900	4	,, do. to do.	4,036
5. 038031 of 1854-55 ..	65,500	4	,, 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880	2,620
6. 032056 of ,, ...	2,90,000	4	,, do. to do.	11,600
7. 038293 of ,, ...	500	4	,, 30th June 1879 to 29th June 1880	20
8. 103828 of 1865	1,00,000	4	,, 1st May 1879 to 30th April 1880	4,000
9. 057250 of ,, ...	1,00,000	4	,, do. to do.	4,000
10. 057440 of ,, ...	1,00,000	4	,, do. to do.	4,000
11. 057441 of ,, ...	1,00,000	4	,, do. to do.	4,000
12. 058052 of ,, ...	1,00,000	4	,, do. to do.	4,000
13. 059802 of ,, ...	1,00,000	4	,, do. to do.	4,000
14. 059803 of ,, ...	1,00,000	4	,, do. to do.	4,000
15. 104305 of ,, ...	30,000	4	,, do. to do.	1,200
16. 107221 of ,, ...	85,000	4	,, do. to do.	3,400
17. 107219 of ,, ...	15,000	4	,, do. to do.	600
18. 107220 of ,, ...	15,000	4	,, do. to do.	600
19. 012235 of 1870	26,000	4½	,, 15th July 1879 to 14th July 1880	1,170
20. A004976 of 1879	4,74,000	4	,, 16th July 1879 to 15th July 1880	18,960
21. 17762 of 1879	1,00,000	4½	,, 1st May 1879 to 30th April 1880	4,500
Total ..	24,00,500	..		96,650

ERNACOLLAM,
10th December 1880.

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin Sirkar during the last three Years (1053, 1054, and 1055 M.E).

Receipts.	1053. RS.	A.	P.	1054. RS.	A.	P.	1055. RS.	A.	P.
Amount of Land and Garden Revenue	6,15,080	12	8	6,26,262	6	2	6,30,041	8	2
Amount of Customs Collections ..	1,01,481	6	2	1,01,650	1	3	96,983	13	11
Do. Duty on Tobacco ..	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Do. do. Pepper ..	..			..			69	12	1
Do. Arrack Farm	62,223	4	7	77,869	13	9	74,376	14	3
Do. Fees and Fines from the Judicial Department ..	61,607	6	4	58,940	13	4	64,954	12	10
Do. Cranganore Tribute ..	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4
Do. Policheloothoo or Fees on the renewal of old Deeds	3,988	2	10	3,908	3	2	2,978	1	9
Do. Sale of Salt	2,26,968	9	0	2,24,356	3	7	2,52,006	15	1
Do. do. Timber	38,021	10	7	30,543	4	7	43,605	8	8
Do. do. Teak trees of the Chittoor Forests ..	18,303	1	8	9,992	10	10	11,345	6	10
Do. Sale of Sundry Goods ..	17,492	13	1	12,877	1	0	13,484	0	8
Do. Extra Revenue	1,12,945	7	7	1,15,625	1	3	1,10,912	6	5
Do. Revenue arrears now collected	5,700	12	2	11,040	3	7	11,394	11	7
Do. Revenue arrears realised from former Revenue Public Servants ..	385	4	3	385	4	3	635	4	3
Do. Interest on money invested in the British Government Loans ..	1,09,695	0	0	1,00,429	15	1	96,650	0	0
Total ..	13,91,250	13	3	13,91,238	4	2	14,26,796	6	10
Balance ..	2,95,488	5	7	3,65,655	8	5	4,29,018	2	7
Less amount due by Yogia Poye Bavan, late Treasury Shroff, and Naga Naicken, written off the accounts by Teetooram	..			..			13,263	4	8
Balance ..	..			..			4,15,754	13	11
Grand Total ..	16,86,739	2	10	17,56,893	12	7	18,42,551	4	9

Disbursements.	1053. RS.	A.	P.	1054. RS.	A.	P.	1055. RS.	A.	P.
Amount of Subsidy paid to the British Government..	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Amount of established allowance to His Highness the Raja and family	2,02,460	0	0	2,08,560	0	0	2,18,358	8	9
Amount of Devassoms	96,042	1	3	97,936	7	5	89,528	15	7
Do. Ootooperah and other Charitable Institutions	52,145	2	1	52,971	8	5	49,680	11	10
Do. Pensions..	16,417	7	3	15,674	14	7	19,961	4	2
Do. Pattom Mechavaram or quit-rent ..	902	2	11	902	2	11	919	4	2
Do. Tax paid to the British Government for the Sirkar lands in British dominions	4,201	13	11	4,411	11	7	4,525	11	7
Do. Public Servants' wages	2,66,100	15	7	2,74,582	11	9	2,75,810	2	1
Do. Salt purchase	17,322	7	1	31,548	0	9	73,002	8	8
Do. carriage of Salt to the Northern Districts	13,950	11	2	14,345	3	2	18,435	2	10
Do. Commercial Establishment	4,389	5	3	6,436	0	0	6,580	0	0
Do. Hill Expenses and Establishment ..	58,573	7	0	61,677	6	4	49,267	1	6
Do. Established Extra Charges	24,178	9	4	22,129	14	3	22,199	12	5
Do. Waga Nikichelavoo (a deduction) or sum paid back on some particular lands	4,530	2	0	4,530	2	0	4,530	2	0
Do. Maramut Department	2,95,763	2	11	2,61,906	9	2	2,80,192	13	6
Do. Charges Extraordinary	64,106	2	8	70,262	13	8	51,069	10	3
Total ..	13,21,083	10	5	13,27,875	10	0	13,64,061	13	4
Balance ..	3,65,655	8	5	4,29,018	2	7	4,78,489	7	5
Goods on hand ..	92,592	13	4	1,23,559	9	7	3,04,899	10	5
Amount invested in British Government Loans..	24,00,500	0	0	24,00,500	0	0	24,00,500	0	0
Grand Total ..	28,58,748	5	9	29,53,077	12	2	31,83,889	1	10

ERNACOLLAM,
10th December 1880.

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

RECEIPTS of the Cochin Sirkar during the Year 1055 and the Estimated Receipts for the Year 1056 M.E.

Receipts.	Receipts in 1055 M.E.	Estimated Receipts in 1056 M.E.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1. Amount of Land and Garden Revenue.	6,30,041 8 2	6,38,000 0 0	It is anticipated that if the season for cultivation in the Trichoor lake proved favorable, the amount of tax which had been allowed last year to be deferred for payment in the present year will be recovered. It is also expected that the tax on coffee estates will be fully paid up in the course of this year without leaving arrears.
2. Amount of Customs Collections ..	96,983 13 11	1,00,000 0 0	
3. Amount of duty on Tobacco ..	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	
4. Amount of duty collected on Pepper	69 12 1	70 0 0	
5. Amount of Arrack Farm	74,376 14 3	81,362 13 3	This increased amount will be made up by the recovery from the farmer of a portion of last year's dues, the payment of which had been postponed to this year.
6. Amount of Fees and Fines from the Judicial Department.	64,954 12 10	70,000 0 0	Increased receipts may be expected under the operation of the new Court Fees Regulation which came into force at the beginning of this year.
7. Amount of Cranganore Tribute ..	6,857 2 4	6,857 2 4	
8. Amount of Pollicheloothoo or Fees on the renewal of old Deeds.	2,978 1 9	2,500 0 0	
9. Amount of sale of Salt	2,52,006 15 1	2,60,000 0 0	As last year there was an increased sale of upwards of 9,000 maunds over the quantity sold in 1054; it is expected that there will be a further rise during the present year.
10. Amount of sale of Teak Timber ..	43,605 8 8	20,000 0 0	Most of the timber in stock having been disposed of last year, and a somewhat smaller quantity only being expected from the hills in this year, the receipts will be less.
11. Amount of sale of Teak Trees in the Chittoor Forests.	11,345 6 10	9,000 0 0	
12. Amount of sale of Sundry Goods, &c.	13,484 0 8	13,500 0 0	
13. Amount of Extra Revenue .	1,10,912 6 5	1,10,000 0 0	
14. Amount of Revenue arrears of former years now collected.	11,394 11 7	12,000 0 0	
15. Amount of outstanding balance realised from former Public Servants.	635 4 3	1,760 0 0	
16. Amount of Interest on money invested in Government Security.	96,650 0 0	96,650 0 0	
Total ..	14,26,796 6 10	14,32,199 15 7	
Balance	4,29,018 2 7	4,78,489 7 5	
Less amount due by Yogia Poye Bavan, late Treasury Shroff, and Naga Naicken, written off the accounts by a Teetooram of His Highness the Raja, dated 21st Kanni 1055 M.E.	13,263 4 8	..	
Balance	4,15,754 13 11		
Grand Total ..	18,42,551 4 9	19,10,689 7 0	

ERNACOLLAM,
10*th December* 1880.

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

DISBURSEMENTS of the Cochin Sirkar during the Year 1055 and the Estimated Disbursements for the Year 1056 M.E.

Disbursements.	Disbursements in 1055 M.E. RS.	A.	P.	Estimated Disbursements in 1056 M.E. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1. Amount of Subsidy to the British Government.	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	
2. Amount of established allowance to His Highness the Raja and family.	2,18,358	8	9	2,22,360	0	0	The increased allowances to His Highness the Raja and some of the Princes were paid only during a part of the last year, whereas they will be a charge during the whole of the current year.
3. Amount of expenditure on account of Devassoms.	89,528	15	7	85,000	0	0	The favorable prices ruling in the market will account for this anticipated decrease.
4. Amount of expenditure on account of Ootooperahs and other Charitable Institutions.	49,680	11	10	46,000	0	0	
5. Amount of expenditure on account of Pensions.	19,961	4	2	18,800	0	0	There will be a decrease by pensions which have elapsed during the preceding year.
6. Amount of expenditure on account of Pattom Mechavaram or quit-rent.	919	4	2	919	4	2	
7. Amount of tax paid to the British Government for Sirkar land in British dominions.	4,525	11	7	4,525	11	7	
8. Amount of Public Servants' Salaries, Revenue Establishment.	1,78,964	3	2	1,80,000	0	0	This increase will accrue from the enhanced salaries to some of the public servants.
9. Amount of Judicial Servants' Salaries.	57,356	12	11	58,200	0	0	
10. Amount of Police Servants' Salaries	14,940	0	0	14,940	0	0	
11. Amount of Nair Troop's Salaries ..	24,549	2	0	24,894	0	0	
12. Amount of Salt purchase	73,002	8	8	30,000	0	0	A smaller quantity of salt was contracted for during the present year in consequence of the large stock already in hand.
13. Amount of landing and carriage of Salt from the Salt Depôt to the several districts.	18,435	2	10	18,400	0	0	
14. Amount of Commercial Establishment.	6,580	0	0	7,012	0	0	An increased expenditure will have to be incurred on account of new bankshalls established.
15. Amount of Hill Expenses and Establishment.	49,267	1	6	40,000	0	0	The operations on the forests have been reduced preparatory to an improved organization.
16. Amount of Established Extra Charges.	22,199	12	5	22,000	0	0	
17. Amount of Waga Neekichelavoo (a deduction) or sums refunded on some particular lands.	4,530	2	0	4,530	2	0	
18. Amount of Public Works Department.	2,80,192	13	6	2,50,000	0	0	It is desirable to limit the annual expenditure under this head to the amount estimated.
19. Amount of Charges Extraordinary.	51,069	10	3	70,000	0	0	The arrangements in connection with the settlement of the territorial disputes will necessitate increased expenditure. The hospitalities on the visit of His Grace the Governor during the year will also influence the estimate to some extent.
Total ..	13,64,061	13	4	12,97,581	1	9	
Balance	4,78,489	7	5	6,13,108	5	3	
Grand Total ..	18,42,551	4	9	19,10,689	7	0	

ERNACOLLAM,
10th December 1880.

(Signed) T. GOVINDA MENON,
Dewan.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1881, No. 78.

The Resident in Travancore and Cochin submits the report on the financial administration of the Cochin State for the Malayalam year 1055 (1879-80), and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1056 (1880-81).

2. The actual revenue realised during (1055) 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 14,26,796 against an estimate of Rs. 14,41,277, and the charges incurred to Rs. 13,64,062 against an estimated outlay of Rs. 13,28,413, leaving a surplus of Rs. 62,734.

		RS.
Actuals	1877-78	13,91,251
	1878-79	13,91,238
	1879-80	14,26,796
Estimate	1880-81	14,32,199

		RS.
Actuals	1877-78	13,21,084
	1878-79	13,27,876
	1879-80	13,64,062
Estimate	1880-81	12,97,581

3. Compared with the actuals of the preceding year (1054) 1878-79, the revenue realised showed an advance of Rs. 35,558. The increase was chiefly under Land Revenue, Judicial Fees, Salt, and Timber.

The charges exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 36,186. The principal variations are shown below :—

	More. RS.	Less. RS.
Palace Establishment	9,798	..
Devassom	..	8,407
Ootooperahs	..	3,290
Pensions	4,286	..
Salt purchase	41,454	..
Carriage of Salt	4,090	..
Hill Expenses and Establishment	..	12,410
Public Works	18,286	..
Charges Extraordinary	..	19,193

The cash balance, which, at the beginning of the year, stood at Rs. 4,29,018, was raised by the surplus of Rs. 62,734 to Rs. 4,91,752. A sum of Rs. 13,263 was, however, written off on account of the Treasury defalcation, and the reduced balance amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 4,78,489.

4. The estimated revenue* for the current year (1056) 1880-81, exclusive of the cash balance, is higher than the actuals realised in 1879-80 by Rs. 5,403; while the estimated expenditure† is below the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 66,481. The anticipated surplus amounts to Rs. 1,34,618 against Rs. 62,734, the actuals for 1879-80.

* Rs. 14,32,199.

† Rs. 12,97,581.

5. The Government agree with the Resident in considering that satisfactory management of the Sirkar's finances is indicated by these results.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 13. *From Major J. W. RIDGEWAY, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 31st January* 1881, *No.* 174 *G. G.*

In reply to your letter, No. 524, dated the 17th December 1880, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

	RS.
Substantive pay as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue	1,500
Allowance equivalent to his pay as Canarese Translator to Government	250
Deputation allowance	500
Total ..	2,250

sanction the proposal made by the Government of Madras, that Mr. Sturrock shall, while engaged on his special duties in connection with the Mysore Boundary Commission, draw pay and allowances amounting to Rs. 2,250 per mensem, as noted marginally.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 11th February 1881, No. 79.

Communicated to Mr. J. Sturrock and to the Accountant-General.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Mosque Land—Trichinopoly.

Read again —

No. 15. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated 16th December* 1879, *No.* 477.

In continuation of the correspondence which originated in letter to Government, No. 6, dated 15th March 1873, from the Collector of Trichinopoly, embodied in Proceedings of Government, dated 31st July 1873, No. 319, on the subject of compensation for certain mosque lands required by Government, I have the honor to forward, for the orders of Government, a letter, No. 83, dated 20th November 1879, addressed to me by the Prince of Arcot, in which he specifies the terms on which he is willing to give over the said lands.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From AHMUD MOHIUDIN KHAN, Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Arcot, to the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated Amir Mahal, 20th November 1879, No. 83.

With reference to the long pending question of the mosque land in Trichinopoly taken possession of by Government, and in reply to the questions put by you respecting the same, I have the honor to state that the area of the mosque land now taken by Government is about 125 guntahs (one guntah being 441 square feet) or 55,225 square feet. It is situated in a well-inhabited locality of the town of Trichinopoly, and is a promising piece of land, upon which it was proposed to build a line of bazaars with a view to add to the funds of the mosque from their income, but before the proposal could be carried out the Government took possession of the land.

2. To obtain full possession of this piece of land after its purchase, the costs of law suits in the Munsif's Court, District Court, and finally in the High Court, and that of repairs, &c., therein came to about Rs. 4,000, which sum was spent out of the property of the mosque, as per accounts in the Mosque Office records of His Highness the Prince.

3. In this piece of land there is—

	RS.
(*a*) a tank, built of fine carved stones, to which a price of .. was once offered, and there are people still willing to buy them should they be offered for sale.	1,500
(*b*) a cistern worth	100
(*c*) a well valued	100
(*d*) avenue worth	200
(*e*) the value of trees already cut down by Government people ..	50
So the total value of the above is ..	1,950

4. The late Agent to the Prince of Arcot in his several letters to the Collector of Trichinopoly applied to him to allot another piece of ground in lieu of the mosque land in question, and further to grant compensation for the value of the items (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, but the Collector in his reply, dated 14th September 1878, paragraph 2, wrote thus: "As regards the piece of ground to be given to His Highness the Prince of Arcot in exchange, I have to ask you to let me know the site you want, with its boundaries clearly defined.

5. The four blocks of ground, defined in the annexed memorandum now proposed by His Highness the Prince's Agent to be taken in exchange, are the only pieces that could be selected as useful ones. Their aggregate area is about 62½ guntahs, or about one-half of the area of the mosque land, and its value would also be comparatively about one-half of that of the latter.

6. Under these circumstances, His Highness the Prince is inclined to take the above four blocks (should they be given) as compensation for one-half of the value of the mosque land, and for the other half with the tanks, &c., mentioned in paragraph 3, a reasonable price in cash, which His Highness proposes to spend in building lines of bazaars on these four blocks, so that the income thereof may be applied towards the expenses of the mosque.

7. But, should the Government not be prepared to let His Highness have the four blocks above mentioned, His Highness will have no other alternative but to ask the Government to sanction a reasonable sum in cash in compensation of full value of the mosque land and the tank, &c., situated therein.

MEMORANDUM.

I.—Block No. 1 is situated to the east of the road leading to Madras, to the north of the Tanjore road, and to the south of the Government market, and measures 165 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth.

II.—Block No. 2 lies on the east of the first piece and on the north of the Tanjore road, and measures 150 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth.

III.—Block No. 3 is situated eastward from the plain opposite the hospital, to the south of the clock tower, and to the west of the Madras road, and measures 170 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth.

IV.—Block No. 4 lies northward from the plain opposite the hospital, on the south of the Puttoor road, and on the west of the Madras road, and measures 210 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth.

The aggregate area of these four blocks is about 62½ guntahs, or about one-half of the mosque land in question.

(Intld.) A. M. K.

No. 2473.

Forwarded to the Collector of Trichinopoly for report as to the proposals made by the Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Arcot in regard to the sale of the land referred to.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) C. G. MASTER,
22nd December 1879. *Ag. Chief Secretary.*

No. 16. *From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 26*th February* 1880, *No.* 25.

With reference to your endorsement, dated 22nd December last, No. 2473, on the letter to you from the Government Agent, Chepauk, I have the honor to refer you to Mr. Pennington's reports on the subject contained in G.O., No. 319, dated the 31st July 1873.

2. The ground in question, when it was sold by the Receiver of the Carnatic Property in 1861, was knocked down for Rs. 725.

3. One Sami Pillai, who purchased it subsequently in a Civil Court's auction, agreed to sell it to Government for Rs. 1,930. The Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Arcot states that the cost of suits on account of the ground amounted to Rs. 4,000, and estimates the value of the tank, &c., on the ground at Rs. 1,950. He does not state the amount of compensation he wants for the land.

4. As for giving the sites asked by him in exchange of half the extent of ground in question, I have the honor to state that these are parts of the most important reserves for purposes of ventilation and general public utility in the whole town, and may on no account be covered by bazaars.

5. Unless the Agent will select other pieces to which no objection attaches his claim must be satisfied in cash.

6. Sami Pillai was willing to accept Rs. 1,930 for the land with those appurtenances which the Agent now estimates alone at Rs. 1,950.

7. It will be for the Government to consider what allowance they will be willing to make in consideration of the expenses incurred in prosecuting the suit.

8. The land alone with its appurtenances may be worth Rs. 2,500.

No. 17. No. 116.

ORDER.—Ordered that an extract from the letter from the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly be forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Government Agent's Office, Chepauk, in view to his obtaining the information sought in the concluding clause of paragraph 3, and, with reference to paragraph 5, to ascertain from His Highness the Prince of Arcot whether other sites cannot be selected.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

12*th March* 1880.

No. 18. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 3rd *May* 1880, *No.* 206.

With reference to G.O., No. 116, of the 12th March last, I have the honor to forward a letter* addressed to me by the Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Arcot for information.

* Dated 29th April 1880, No. 27.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From AHMUD MOHIUDIN KHAN, Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Arcot, to the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated Amir Mahal, 29th April 1880, No. 27.

With reference to your letter, No. 114 of 1880, dated 15th March last, forwarding copy of G.O., No. 116, of the 12th March 1880, Political Department, I am desired by His Highness the Prince of Arcot to observe that Sami Pillai was prepared to sell the land in question to Government for Rs. 1,931, because at the time he was engaged in litigation with regard to the land and consequently had doubts as to his rightful ownership of the property. There is now no dispute whatever as to the ownership of the land. It is mosque property, and His Highness cannot estimate its value at so low a figure as was fixed by Sami Pillai. His Highness thinks that the proper price of the land at present is 30 rupees per guntah, or 3,750 rupees for the whole piece of land. As was shown in a letter to you from me, dated 20th November 1879, the area of the land is about 125 guntahs, or (a guntah being 441 square feet) 55,225 square feet. It is situated in a well-inhabited locality of the town of Trichinopoly, and is a promising piece of land.

2. The sum above mentioned does not include the value of the appurtenances. It is simply the price of land. As shown in my letter to you of the 20th November 1879, the appurtenances are separately valued at Rs. 1,095. So the total amount which His Highness considers ought to be paid to him for the land and the appurtenances is Rs. 5,700. His Highness is confident that if a proper estimate is made the Government will find that the price fixed by His Highness is what the land and appurtenances will fetch if publicly sold.

3. As no other suitable land is in view to be taken in lieu of the mosque land in question, His Highness would, therefore, agree to take a reasonable compensation which would be spent in building bazaars in a suitable locality for the benefit of the mosque.

No. 19. No. 199.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of the enclosure to this letter be communicated to the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, who will report, for the information of Government, whether he has taken possession of the land adverted to without agreement, or without any notice under the Land Acquisition Act.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

8th May 1880.

No. 20. *From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 18th June* 1880, *No.* 591.

With reference to G.O., No. 199, of 8th May 1880, Political Department, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. All the lots comprising the old palace building were negotiated for on behalf of Government in March 1872. They were paid for and taken over in October 1872, with the exception of lot No. 12. This lot was then in the possession of Sami Pillai, who agreed to sell it for Rs. 1,930. But just as the bargain was completed and it was intended to pay him the purchase money, the Collector, Mr. Pennington, was instructed by Government to stop negotiations for the purchase (*vide* G.O., No. 319, of 31st July 1873, Political Department). Therefore lot No. 12, situated within and forming part of the Cutcherry compound, has never been formally taken possession of by Government.

No. 21. No. 296.

ORDER.—Although the land has not been "formally taken possession of," the Government have had the use, as a right of way, of the land, for, as shown by the papers recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated 31st July 1873, No. 319, it forms the only approach to the palace buildings which are occupied by public offices.

2. The Collector of Trichinopoly will negotiate for the purchase of the land, and settle it on the best terms he can make.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

5th July 1880.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 22. *From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 26th November* 1880, *No.* 2623.

With reference to G.O., Political Department, No. 296, dated 5th July 1880, I have the honor to submit that, after a long correspondence between me and the Agent to His Highness the Prince of Arcot, I was unable to induce the Agent to consent to accept any of the land available in Trichinopoly in exchange for the land in front of the palace buildings, but he has agreed in his letter of the 18th instant, copy of which is enclosed, to accept Rs. 4,000 for the land and appurtenances thereon.

2. The Agent demanded Rs. 7,200 for the whole concern, and I was of opinion that Rs. 4,000, if accepted, might settle the long-vexed question. My calculation was made as follows :—Three sale deeds purporting to show the sales of three pieces of ground adjoining to the land in question by private individuals showed that the pieces sold fetched on an average one rupee for $36\frac{1}{2}$ square feet between 1869 and 1871. Taking this into consideration and the fact that the value of the land in the locality has since considerably risen, and that His Highness the Nawáb has incurred some considerable law expenses in order to acquire the property from Sami Pillai, who purchased it in the Court sales, I considered that 2,500 rupees for the land alone, being about one rupee for 22 square feet, would not be excessive.

3. The price asked for the appurtenances, including an ornamental square tank with handsomely carved cut-stone, was Rs. 1,900 odd. It was difficult to make a correct estimate of the cost, but Rs. 1,500 is not exorbitant. On the whole I am of opinion that the sum of Rs. 4,000, to which the Agent is willing to agree, may be accepted.

4. The Government are aware that the land forms the only approach to the palace buildings, where the public offices are located. It is also necessary, for the appearance and comfort of these offices, which are among the best public buildings in Trichinopoly, that this land should become the property of Government. I, therefore, trust that Government will see fit to obtain the land on these terms, or that they will instruct me to offer to the Agent of His Highness such modified terms as they consider necessary.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From MAHOMED NIZAMUDIN KHAN BAHADUR, Agent to His Highness the Prince of Arcot, to the Collector of Trichinopoly, dated Amir Mahal, 18th November 1880.

With reference to your letter, No. 2263, dated 28th October 1880, I have the honor to inform you that I agree to accept the offer made by you of Rs. 4,000 in exchange for the land and appurtenances thereon, referred to in your abovenamed letter.

No. 23. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 2nd February* 1881, *No.* 346.

With reference to official memorandum, Political Department, No. 2357, of 10th December last, I have the honor to inform you that the title of the mosque to the ground in question has been fully established by the judgment in Original Suit, No. 376 of 1873, on the file of the District Munsif of Trichinopoly, which was confirmed by the District Court in Appeal Suit, No. 192 of 1875. A special appeal also was preferred to the High Court by the appellant in No. 225 of 1877, but it was dismissed by that Court. I wrote to the District Judge for a copy of the judgment in the special appeal case. He has informed me that copies of judgments are not sent down whenever special appeals are dismissed by the High Court, and that only copies of decrees are furnished in such cases.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 15th February 1881, No. 84.

The purchase of the land with appurtenances for Rs. (4,000) four thousand is sanctioned.

2. The Collector will conclude the transaction without delay.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Kurnool Pensioners—Dowry.

Read the following paper :—

No. 25. *From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector and Political Agent, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Nandyál, 28th January* 1881, *No.* 41.

I have the honor to submit the following case for the favorable consideration of Government.

2. Vazir Khatu, wife of Shallam Khan, requests that her sister-in-law, Mahbub Bi, to whom a pension of Rs. 6 per month, lapsable on her marriage, was sanctioned in

G.O., dated 7th March 1873, No. 94, may be granted a dowry of Rs. 500. She was married on 28th November last.

3. I beg to recommend that Rs. 360, a sum equivalent to five years' purchase of Mahbub Bi's pension, may be sanctioned for her dowry in accordance with the principle proposed in Government of India's Resolution, dated 15th March 1878.

4. The present case is similar to that of Ahmed Bi, to whom a dowry of Rs. 300 was granted under G.O., dated 27th June 1878, No. 338, Political Department.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 15th February 1881, No. 85.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the payment of a dowry of Rs. (360) three hundred and sixty to Mahbub Bi.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 27. *From S. JACOB, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 11th February* 1881, *No.* 608.

In reply to your letter, No. 506, dated the 30th November 1880, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council confirms the sanction of the Government of Madras to the deputation of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, District and Session Judge of Salem, to act as Arbitrator between the Cochin and Travancore Governments, for the settlement of disputed boundaries and other matters connected therewith, on an allowance of Rs. 300 a-month and all *boná fide* travelling expenses, in addition to his pay as District Judge, the extra cost which may be involved in consequence of his deputation being debited against the two States respectively.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant-General, Madras, for information.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 18th February 1881, No. 90.

Recorded.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Boundaries.

No. 29. *To His Excellency Mons. T. LAUGIER, Governor of the French Settlements in India, &c. &c., dated Fort St. George, 19th February* 1881, *No.* 93.

In your Excellency's letter of the 17th July 1880, to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, you stated that the correspondence in regard to the boundaries of the French and English territories had been referred to His Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

2. I have now the honor to send to your Excellency a copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue passed on a further communication from the Special Agent, Cuddalore. Your Excellency will perceive that the French and English Commissioners are agreed in their recommendations as regards the boundary line, and I would ask whether the information now recorded is sufficient to enable you to obtain the needful sanction from His Excellency the Minister for the final acceptance of that line.

3. The Special Agent, Cuddalore, has been instructed to send to your Excellency the plans of the river-beds, to which reference is made in his letter of the 9th October last, No. 340, in order that the proposed exchanges, which are assented to by this Government, may be approved.

4. I would request your Excellency's attention to Major Liardet's cordial acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by your Commissioner, Monsieur Fallofield.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. P. ADAM.

Travancore—Maharaja's Body-guard.

Read the following papers :—

From the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 27*th November and* 20*th December* 1880, *Nos.* 114 *and* 128.

Demi-official from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 9*th February* 1881.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 24th February 1881, No. 101.

The Government learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore proposes to reorganise his Body-guard and place them on the same footing as the sepoys of the Nair Brigade, entrusting the command to the Officer Commanding that Brigade.

2. For the additional duties which, by this arrangement, will be imposed on the Commandant, the Maharaja is prepared to grant him an extra allowance of Rs. 200 a-month.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has no objection to the proposal, but cannot in any way recognise the supervision of the carriages and horses of the Maharaja as part of the duties of the Commandant.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper :—

No. 31. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent, Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly,* 7*th February* 1881, *No.* 31.

With reference to the Order of Government, dated 1st December 1880, No. 507, I have the honor to forward, for the favorable consideration of Government, copy of a letter from the Sirkele to His Excellency the Raja of Pudukóta regarding the dual

marriage of Bala Subbaramania Tondiman, the Chinna Aramanai Jaghiredar of Pudukóta. It will be observed that there have been several instances where more than two, and as many as seven, brides were married simultaneously to former Rajas or their relatives.

2. As regards the time for the marriage (if it is to take place), I believe that the Jaghiredar is at present working for the Matriculation Examination in December next. It would, I think, be a pity to interrupt his studies this year, but on this point Mr. Bilderbeck is more competent to give an opinion than I am.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. SASHIA SASTRI, Sirkele to His Excellency the Raja of Pudukóta, to the Political Agent of Pudukóta, dated 2nd February 1881, No. 55.

I have the honor to reply to your letter, dated 6th December 1880, No. 220. Some delay arose from the necessity of making references to His Excellency the Raja, the Senior Ranee, and to another, an aged relative of the royal family, to whom the Senior Ranee referred me.

2. I submit with this two translations of the replies I received from the said quarters.

3. I think considerable weight can be attached to the testimony, hearsay though it be to some extent, of Krishna Punnicondar, the maternal uncle of His Excellency the Raja, who is aged at least seventy-five if not eighty, and is the eldest living relative of the royal family.

4. His testimony goes to show that the statement made by the Senior Ranee to the effect that, on several former occasions, more than one bride, and as many as seven, were simultaneously affianced to the Rajas and their brothers of the Tondiman family, was correct and supported by the traditions of the family.

5. Though these instances of dual marriages are many, I do think that they are departures from, and not the rule of, the Tondiman family. I believe that in no country in the world is dual marriage the rule. Mr. Martin was, it seems to me, therefore correct in the statement made in his letter to Government that a dual marriage is not in accordance with the usage of the family. The remark in the Government Order made parenthetically, that "a dual one being opposed to Pudukóta usages in such cases," is perhaps a shade less correct. After all the word "usage" is liable to be understood in different senses; where the departures from the ordinary custom have been so many, it is hard to say which is usage and which is departure from it.

6. If the Government really based their decision in favor of a single marriage for the Chinna Aramanai Jaghiredar on no other ground than that stated in the order, viz., a dual one being opposed to Pudukóta usages in such cases, that ground is not tenable in the face of the many instances of dual marriages quoted by the Senior Ranee, and now corroborated by other testimony.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 25th February 1881, No. 106.

On the understanding that the young Jaghiredar is willing that the dual marriage shall proceed, and that Mr. Bilderbeck is still of opinion that this is advisable, the Government will not oppose it. The Political Agent will ascertain from Mr. Bilderbeck what time will be most suitable for the marriage.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Kurnool Pensioners.

Read the following papers:—

No. 33. *Petition from HIMMATH KHATU, Widow of Himmath Khan, a deceased Pensioner of the Khandan Family, residing at Kurnool, dated 30th July 1880, No. 1428.*

ABSTRACT.—States that petitioner's husband, Himmath Khan, who was on receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 30 having died two and a-half years ago, petitioner addressed several petitions to the Acting Collector of Kurnool requesting him to

grant her some allowance out of her husband's lapsed pension, and that at last he passed an endorsement, dated 22nd July 1880, to the effect that, as it was only a life-pension, he could not recommend her claim, although the said pension is a hereditary one. Prays that, in consideration of her distressed circumstances, petitioner may be granted half of the lapsed pension of her late husband.

Referred to the Collector of Kurnool for report.

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES,
Acting Under Secy. to Govt.

12*th August* 1880.

No. 34. *From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Acting Collector and Political Agent, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool,* 29*th September* 1880, *No.* 411.

In reply to the Acting Under Secretary's endorsement, dated 12th August last, on Government petition No. 1428 of 1880, I have the honor to report that Himmath Khan Timmarzie, the husband of the petitioner, was a nephew of one of the concubines of the late Nawáb of Kurnool. On her death Himmath Khan was granted a life-pension of Rs. 30 in G.O., dated 29th October 1867, No. 296, Political Department, for the support of himself, his mother, and sister.

2. He died on the 5th January 1878 leaving a widow, the petitioner, who applied to me for the continuance to her a portion of her deceased husband's pension. As it was clearly stated in the Government Order above referred to that the pension granted to Himmath Khan was a life grant, and I considered that the widow of a nephew of a deceased concubine of the late Nawáb could have no claim on Government, I decline to move the Government in her favor. She is, however, in distress and has a blind daughter, and the grant of a charitable allowance by Government would not be without precedent.

No. 35. *From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector and Political Agent, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Nandyál,* 28*th January* 1881, *No.* 40.

With reference to your official memorandum, dated 26th November last, No. 97, Petition Department, I have the honor to state that both the mother and sister of the deceased Himmath Khan Timmarzie are dead. The former died on the 17th November 1872, and the latter on the 4th November 1877.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 25th February 1881, No. 107.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the petitioner a subsistence allowance of one-half her husband's pension, payable from the date of his death.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Kandyan Pensioners.

Read the following paper :—

No. 37. *From H. T. ROSS, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 16*th February* 1881, *No.* 39.

In their Order, No. 305, dated the 10th June 1878, the Madras Government have sanctioned an allowance of 10 rupees per annum for the education of a son of Perumalsami Naik, lately a Kandyan pensioner.

2. His pension having lately been commuted, the disbursement of the allowance granted for the education of his son was discontinued, and on a petition since presented by Perumalsami to the Ceylon Government, that Government have sanctioned the continuance of the payment of the school-fees of his son Venkata Venkatasami (*vide* G.O., No. 80, dated the 14th instant).

3. In his enclosed petition* Perumalsami requests that the amount may be transferred to the Collector of Tanjore, as he has removed to that district.

* No. 18 of 1881.

4. I have, therefore, the honor to request that the necessary orders may be issued, placing the funds at the disposal of the Collector of Tanjore, as requested by Perumalsami.

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 25th February 1881, No. 108.

The transfer of the allowance to Tanjore is sanctioned.

2. Copy of these Proceedings will be transmitted to the Government of Ceylon.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 109.

Copy to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 39—42. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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20—22	Ex-Gaekwar.—Letter from Dr. G. E. Seward intimating the further submission by Mulhar Rao of two Marathi documents addressed to Parliament, recorded. Copy to Government of India.	10th Mar., Nos. 128 & 129.	
23 & 24	Extradition.—Letter from 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, forwarding translation of a statement of accused persons surrendered to His Highness' Government by Magistrates of Districts for half-year ending 30th June 1880, communicated to District Magistrate, Kurnool.	11th Mar., No. 130.	
25	Travancore and Cochin.—Proceedings of Government reviewing the financial reports of the —States for 1879-80, transmitted to Under Secretary of State.	12th Mar., No. 131.	
26 & 27	Travancore—Body Guard.—Proceedings, Military Department, sanctioning indent on the Ordnance Department for clothing and stores, &c., required for the use of the Body Guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	14th Mar. No. 132.	
28 & 29	Nepaul Prime Minister.—Bills, amounting to Rs. 128-9-2, for rations supplied to bearers who accompanied the doolies sent for the service of the — to Negapatam and Rámesvaram, forwarded to Accountant-General with instructions.	14th Mar., No. 133.	
30 & 31	Raja Yekoji's Palace.—Proceedings, Public Works Department, crediting to the Provincial Reserve of 1880-81 Rs. 8,500 out of the appropriation of Rs. 9,000 made in G.O., No. 349 W. of 1881, for repairing — at Tiruvadamarudúr, recorded.	14th Mar., No. 134.	
32	Travancore.—Mr. J. C. Hannyngton appointed to act as Resident of Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Mr. A. Macgregor on leave or until further orders.	16th Mar.	
33	Pudukóta State.—Proceedings of Government reviewing the Administration Report of the — for 1879-80, transmitted to Under Secretary of State.	18th Mar., No. 142.	
34	Raj Hospital, Tanjore.—The Government Agent, Tanjore, to inform the Ranis that Government found it necessary to replace the services of Apothecary Viramahali at the disposal of the Military Department, and that a suitable successor will be appointed.	19th Mar., No. 149.	
35 & 36	Pensioners.—The Accountant-General to arrange for the payment of the pension of Appow, late Corporal in the Penang Police Force at Negapatam.	21st Mar., No. 151-A.	
37	Extradition.—Letter from the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, informing that no criminals were surrendered to the authorities of His Highness the Nizam's Government during the half-year ending 31st December 1880.	Lodged.	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
		1881.	
38 & 39	Boundaries.—Proceedings, Revenue Department, passing orders on Board's Proceedings regarding suggested boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore, north of Mahendragiri, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin for attention.	23rd Mar., No. 159.	
40 & 41	Degree of Honor Test in Persian.—Sanction granted for the expenditure of Rs. 260 on the gold medal for Colonel Tyrrell, and for entrusting the work to Messrs. Orr and Co.	24th Mar., No. 160.	
42 & 43	Ex-Gaekwar.—Letter from Dr. G. E. Seward reporting having received from Mulhar Rao a 22nd petition addressed by him to Parliament for the rendition of his Raj, recorded.	25th Mar., No. 164.	
44 & 45	Pensioners.—Letter from Sub-Collector, North Arcot, reporting that he has granted to Vijia Rama Raz, ex-Zemindar of Palcondah, an extension of leave for one month from 4th March 1881, recorded.	25th Mar., No. 165.	
46—50	Political Pensioners.—The British Consul at Jeddah requested to arrange for drawing and disbursing to Mahbub Khatu or to her duly authorized agent her pension with effect from 1st March 1880.	28th Mar., Nos. 166 & 167.	
51—53	Kandyan Pensioner.—The Government Agent, Tanjore, authorized to disburse Rs. 6-15-6 on account of the schooling charges of Venkatasawmi Rajah's son, — for 1881. Copy to Colonial Secretary, Colombo, for information.	28th Mar., Nos. 168 & 169.	
54 & 55	Disabled Pioneers.—Letter from Ceylon Government requesting that the pensions of certain — may be paid to them in India, communicated to the Accountant-General with instructions.	28th Mar., No. 170.	
56 & 57	Carnatic Stipendiaries.—Letter from Government of India sanctioning disbursement from the Turkish Arabia Treasury of the pension of Bima Bibi who wishes to reside at Baghdad, communicated to Government Agent, Chepauk, and Accountant-General.	29th Mar., No. 171.	
58 & 59	Shoranur—Cochin Railway.—Proceedings, Public Works Department, passing orders on memorandum by Sir T. Madava Row on the subject of the proposed —, communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	30th Mar., No. 173.	
60—62	Travancore.—(Confidential)	31st Mar., Nos. 176 & 177.	
63	Cancelled.	31st Mar., No. 178.	
64	Artesian Wells.—His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India thanked for the interesting account furnished by him as to all the — under construction or in working at Pondicherry.	31st Mar., No. 179.	

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1881.

Pensions.

Read the following paper :—

No. 1. *From H. T. ROSS, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 15th February* 1881, *No.* 33.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, a petition* from Sakeena Begum of Vellore, applying for a commutation of her pension.

* No. 12 of 1881.

2. The petitioner is granddaughter of Jaffer Beg of the Mysore family, and was granted an allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem for life, under the orders of Government noted in the margin. She is now aged 46, and her husband, Thassadook Hoossein, draws a Carnatic pension of Rs. 28 per mensem.

G.O., 3rd August 1855, No. 321.
,, 17th ,, ,, ,, 342.

3. As the petitioner's pension is very trifling, and as in the letter of the Officiating Under Secretary of the Government of India, Foreign (Finance) Department, No. 117-F, dated 11th February 1878, paragraph 2, clause 3 (printed in G.O., No. 122, dated 27th idem), the commutation of small pensions within 5 rupees is permitted, I have the honor to recommend that the petitioner be paid Rs. 180, which is ten years' purchase, in lieu of all her claims for pension.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 3rd March 1881, No. 113.

The proposal to pay the pensioner Rs. 180, being ten years' purchase of her allowance, is approved.

2. The Officer in charge of the Vellore Stipend Pay Office will report whether there are other pensioners drawing less than Rs. 5 per mensem, and, if so, will furnish a list of them.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 3—5. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Pudukota.

Read the following paper :—

No. 6. *From H. SEWELL, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukóta, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 14th January* 1881, *No.* 10.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Pudukóta State for Fasli 1289 (1879-80).

2. *Season, &c.*—The season on the whole was unfavorable. Good showers fell at the end of June 1879 and also in September, but subsequent to that month the rainfall was very deficient, and the north-east monsoon almost a total failure. Rain which fell in the neighbouring districts fortunately brought down good freshes in the Vellár, and filled up the only three large tanks in the country, so the cultivation under them was fair. The dry crops generally speaking were a failure ; still good harvests in the neighbouring districts kept down prices and prevented anything like actual famine.

3. *Sanitary Condition.*—The sanitary condition of the State was also good, and there were no epidemics either among men or cattle, though, owing to the want of rain, there was great scarcity of pasturage and forage.

Enclosure No. 1.

4. The annexed statement shows the extent of land cultivated during the year :—

	ACS.
Ayacut	6,69,382
Deduct—	
Poramboke and long waste land	1,29,474
Uncultivated	1,09,832
Davastanums or temples	95,635
Chattrams	9,548
Survamaniem and Jaghire, &c., Inams	2,06,245
	5,50,734
Balance of the cultivated land of the Circar	1,18,648

5. The result of the settlement stood as follows :—

Items.	Fasli 1289.	Fasli 1288.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	3,28,731	2,73,558	55,173	..
Extra Sources	61,682	69,083	..	7,401
Total ..	3,90,413	3,42,641	55,173	7,401
Net increase ..	..	..	47,772	..

6. The decrease of Rs. 53,958 under the head of "Share of produce" is owing to the transfer of lands hitherto under the sharing tenure to "Money rent" by the abolition of the "Amani," *i.e.*, sharing system.

Enclosure No. 2.

7. The increase of Rs. 1,07,036 under "Money rents" is due to the same cause. The increase of Rs. 3,720 under "Ready-money assessment" is owing to the inclusion under this head of grain fees due to Circar Curnams commuted into money. The increase of Rs. 1,260 under "Earth Salt" is due to diminution in the charges of establishment and to better management.

8. The decrease of Rs. 14,779 under the head of "Sundry items" is owing to smaller receipts from sale of Circar grain, from recovery of advances for cultivation, and from deposits credited.

9. *Demand, Collection, and Balance.*—The demand, collection, and balance of the various items of revenue are shown in the subjoined abstract:—

	Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue.	Waraput (share of produce)	9,474	1,416	8,058
	Teervaput (assessment)	2,37,544	1,39,120	98,424
	Sornadayum (ready-money cesses)	34,938	17,114	17,794
	Money rent, or conditional leases	46,775	42,136	4,639
	Total ..	3,28,731	1,99,816	1,28,915
Extra Sources.	House, Shop, and Loom Taxes	15,463	11,163	4,300
	Abkári (Liquor and Toddy)	10,275	8,645	1,630
	Earth Salt	5,445	2,198	3,247
	Incomes from Jungles	639	298	341
	Do. from Cows' Stables	295	266	29
	Receipts from the Registration Department ..	9,882	9,882	..
	Fines	3,623	3,623	..
	Sundry Items	7,361	7,361	..
	Court Fees	6,222	6,222	..
	Post Offices	286	286	..
	Interest on Bengal loan	2,191	2,191	..
	Total ..	61,682	52,135	9,547
	Grand Total ..	3,90,413	2,51,951	1,38,462

10. The outstanding balance at the end of the fasli under the head of "Ready money" is accounted for by the effect of the adverse season on tenantry already impoverished by a succession of bad years. The outstanding of Rs. 4,300 under "House Tax" was also due to the circumstance of many ryots, holders of houses and huts, subject to the tax, having emigrated on account of the bad season.

11. The balance of Rs. 3,247 under "Earth Salt" is nominal, being value of salt in the depôts remaining unsold.

	RS.
Fasli 1288	814
" 1289	3,362

12. *Remission.*—The increase in remissions is accounted for, also, by the adverse character of the season, which caused many lands to be left waste.

	RS.
Up to Fasli 1285	14,224
" 1286	20,276
" 1287	24,776
" 1288	44,154

13. *Arrears.*—The demand on this account amounted to Rs. 1,93,334, of which were collected Rs. 89,904 (inclusive of Rs. 1,126 of remissions or sums written off), leaving Rs. 1,03,430 due on account of the years noted in the margin. All the years since Fasli 1286 have been more or less famine years, and, the season of the fasli under report having proved equally unfavorable, it was found impossible to recover to any considerable extent

old arrears, while the greatest difficulty was experienced and the utmost leniency had to be shown in realising current revenue.

14. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Administration Report for Fasli 1288, the Sirkele reports that, owing to the absence abroad of many ryots of the Pudukóta State on account of famine, it has been found advisable to postpone the scrutiny into old arrears till the return of a prosperous season brings them back. A careful scrutiny will be set on foot, in the current fasli, as soon as the final census is over in February 1881. Every leniency will, however, be shown to the ryots, particularly for arrears due to the two famine years of 1877 and 1878.

15. The actual money receipts are shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	1,99,815	12	11
Extra Sources	22,570	0	0
Collection of arrears of former faslis	88,777	4	7
Receipts from Registration Department	9,881	10	6
Do. Court Fees	6,221	11	4
Do. Post Offices	286	4	6
Interest on Bengal loan	2,191	0	0
Fines	3,623	2	3
Sundries	7,361	6	1
Refunds of Marramut	1,408	12	4
By recovery of advances	240	0	0
Amount held in deposit	1,22,554	6	8
Add balance in the Treasury at the close of the last fasli ..	1,57,095	14	5
Total ..	6,22,027	5	7

16. On the other hand the expenditure was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Current	3,04,199	3	9
Allowance to the Sirkele	6,000	0	0
For the Prince's trip to Tirupati	10,000	0	0
Amount of advance made to the Chattram Department ..	7,217	0	0
Amount paid in payment of loan obtained from Chinna Arramanai Funds	30,000	0	0
Amount paid in payment of loan obtained from Manoverty Funds	20,000	0	0
Remission of Fines	365	4	11
Remission of the excess of the Court Fees	123	0	0
Charges from the Deposit Fund	72,151	9	3
	4,50,053	4	11
Add balance in the Treasury at the close of the fasli ..	1,71,974	0	8
Total ..	6,22,027	5	7

17. The expenditure during the year exceeded the schedule by a sum of Rs. 42,005. The following are the details of the expenditure:—

	RS.
Temporary addition to His Excellency's allowance	3,914
For the accouchement of the eldest Princess	3,500
For difference of prices of horse-gram for stables	2,645
For His Excellency's portrait, &c.	1,305
For renewing Troopers' uniforms	652
For the funeral expenses of the deceased brother of the Junior Rani Sahib	500
For the funeral expenses of the deceased mother of the Senior Rani Sahib	430
For the purchase of new bullocks to the stables	275

	RS.
For the subscription to Mr. Eastwick's Kaisernamah-i-Hind ..	243
For the purchase of a new press and types	2,419
For arrears of pay due to late Survey Establishment	1,056
For temporary establishment for money settlement of Amani lands	741
For Law Books for Appeal Court and Sirkele's Office	345
For honorarium to the British Inspector of Schools	260
For the purchase of furniture for the Central and Sub-Post Offices..	229
For making up file books for old records	200
For stands for the Circar record-room	199
For printing Court Fees Regulations, English and Tamil, and the Administration Report	194
For other sundry expenses	626
For arms and ammunition for Jail guard	307
For Marramut or Public Works	21,965
Total ..	42,005

18. The difference of Rs. 2,645 for horse-gram for the stables is explained by the fact that the schedule was drawn up twenty-seven years ago when gram was far cheaper than it now is, or is ever likely to be again.

19. Against this excess there has been a saving of Rs. 9,359 in other items set forth in the schedule; the actual excess, therefore, over the authorised expenditure amounts to Rs. 32,646.

20. *Davastanums and Choultries.*—I beg to forward, herewith, two statements showing the balance receipts and disbursements of Davastanums or temples and choultries.

Enclosures Nos. 3 and 4.

21. The expenses of the pagodas were continued in this the fourth year also on the reduced scale, which have been necessitated in the former year of Fasli 1286. A considerable portion of His Excellency's personal establishment charged to Davastanum Funds was also abolished from 1st of February 1880. The cost of it amounted to Rs. 268 per mensem. The Department of Davastanum Manager was found to be worse than useless, and the office was abolished. The supervision of the pagodas and their establishment, together with the accounts of receipts and expenditure connected therewith, was transferred to the Tahsildars. Two Travelling Superintendents were appointed—one for pagodas in British territory where special services are performed at the cost of the State, and another for those within the State.

22. *Public Works.*—The disbursement on account of public works during the year amounted to Rs. 32,060. There was an unexpended balance brought forward from the previous year of Rs. 16,482. Together there were thus made available Rs. 48,542, of which were actually spent within the close of the season's operations Rs. 35,320, and Rs. 3,714 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,508 to be worked out in the following year. The outlay on the several classes of works were as follow:—

Enclosure No. 5.

	RS.
On Irrigation Works	16,738
On Road	11,140
On Buildings	7,442
Total ..	35,320

23. Considering the financial character of the year the outlay on Public Works was not unsatisfactory, so many as 227 tanks long neglected having been repaired, and the roads kept in tolerable order.

24. *Registration Department.*—The number of instruments registered in the year under report as compared with those registered in previous years was as below :—

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to Immoveable Property.	Book IV, Instruments relating to Moveable Property.	Total.	Increase or Decrease.	
				Number.	Ratio.
1875-76 (eight months)	1,829	1,647	3,476	..	..
1876-77	8,420	9,178	17,598	14,122	4·06
1877-78	10,518	7,607	18,125	527	2·99
1878-79	7,447	4,609	12,056	— 6,069	— 33·4
1879-80	7,714	3,377	11,091	— 965	— 8·7

25. It will be seen that the registration in Book IV had fallen off 26·7 per cent., or, in other words, after the series of bad years experienced, the people had not as much moveable property left to borrow on as in former years.

26. The receipts of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 9,868, and the disbursements to Rs. 7,756. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,112, notwithstanding that there was a falling off of Rs. 1,000 nearly compared with the previous year.

27. The constitution of the Registration Department continued much the same as in last year. The Registrar who superintends the working of the whole department, besides being in charge of a sub-district, and the six Sub-Registrars under him, are all under-graduates of the University. They are paid partly by fixed salaries and partly by commission. The only change that occurred during the year was the transfer of the Sub-Registry Office at Veeralimalay from the Special Registrar to the Deputy Tahsildar, in consequence of so few registrations taking place in that part of the State. The salaries of some few clerks were also improved.

28. During the fasli under report the first examination was held for the admission of candidates wishing to enter the Registration Department as clerks.

29. *Civil Courts.*—The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts from July 1879 to June 1880 :—

—		Balance on 1st July 1879.	Number of Suits received from July 1879 to June 1880.	Number of Suits received from other Courts.	Total.	Number of Suits transferred to other Courts.	Remainder.	Disposed of					Balance.
								On Merits.					
								Contested.	*Exparte.*	Razinamah.	Dismissed.	Total.	
Civil Court ..	Original Side ..	23	133	6	162	..	162	64	37	34	24	159	3
	Appeal Side ..	..	59	12	71	..	71	65	2	..	4	71	..
		23	192	18	233	..	233	129	39	34	28	230	3
Munsif's Court, including Small Cause Side.	Alungudy ..	58	554	1	613	..	613	86	149	229	130	594	19
	Trunium ..	53	474	11	538	..	538	91	114	203	119	527	11
	Koluttur ..	25	124	..	149	1	148	12	23	60	32	127	21
		136	1,152	12	1,300	1	1,299	189	286	492	281	1,248	51
Town Court of Small Causes ..		5	826	..	831	..	831	103	213	363	148	827	4

30. On the Original Side of the Civil Court 139 suits were filed, or, with the balance brought forward, viz., 23, 162, which were disposed of thus:—

Contested	64
Ex parte	37
Razinamah	34
Dismissed	24
Total ..	159
Balance ..	3

31. In the Appellate Jurisdiction, which commenced from September 1879, the Civil Judge received 59 appeals, besides 12 transferred from the Appeal Court, or a total of 71, which were disposed of thus:—

Confirmed	41
Modified	10
Reversed	16
Withdrawn	4
Total ..	71

32. It will be observed that on the Munsif's side there were 1,300 suits including balance of suits brought forward from last year, and that 1,248 of them were disposed of, leaving only 51 undisposed of at the end of the fasli. The Small Cause Court had on its file 831 and disposed of 827, leaving but 4 at the close of the year.

One referred.

33. During the year under review one of the Munsifs' Courts was abolished, and the appellate powers over the Courts of the Munsif and the Small Cause Court were transferred to the Civil Judge and made final. The Appeal Court retains Civil Appellate Jurisdiction over the Civil Court alone.

34. From the 1st of November 1879, a regulation was passed authorising levy of fees on the institution of all suits and appeals and proceedings. It was modelled on the British Act VII of 1870, but the rates of fees are lower.

35. *Appeal Courts.*—The following is an abstract of the Raja's file:—

—	Balance on 1st July 1879.	Number of Appeals received from July 1879 to June 1880.	Total.	Disposed of: Decrees on merits.	Disposed of: Razinamah.	Disposed of: Dismissed.	Disposed of: Total.	Balance.
Civil Side	26	91	117	107	3	4	114	3
Criminal Side	6	2	8	6	..	..	6	2
Total ..	32	93	125	113	3	4	120	5

36. From the above, it will appear that 102 cases were disposed of and 12 transferred to the Civil Court on the occasion of that Court being vested with Appellate Jurisdiction, leaving at the close of the year 3 appeals undisposed of, but disposed of soon after. There were no regular criminal appeals preferred to the Appeal Court, but two cases were called up on perusal of calendars. Of last year there were pending 6, total 8, of which 3 were confirmed, 1 modified, 1 reversed, 1 dismissed, and 2 were outstanding at the end of the year.

37. The Raja presided at 32 out of 42 sittings of the Appeal Court—a fact which shows that His Excellency took a proper interest in the administration of justice.

38. *Session Court.*—In the year under report the Session Court disposed of 38 cases concerning 58 persons. The usual statement is herewith enclosed.

Enclosure No. 6.

39. *Police.*—The Police Force continued under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District. The strength has been as follows :—

4 Inspectors.
22 Head Constables.
164 Constables.

40. *Crimes and Police Operations.*—Five hundred and seventy-seven cases were reported against 665 in the last year.

Three hundred and seventy-six cases were detected during the year, 1,183 persons were arrested against 1,426 in the last year.

Five hundred and thirty-five were convicted against 585 last year.

Rs. 12,288 worth of property was lost against Rs. 18,055 in last year.

Rs. 716 recovered against 2,675 in the last year.

41. *Grave Crimes.*—Murder—One case occurred, not detected. Dacoity—Six cases were reported, of which only one case was detected. Robbery—Five cases, of which three were detected. House-breaking—Thirty-eight cases, of which 18 were detected. Theft—One hundred and fifty-one cases, of which 69 were detected. A case of attempt to commit murder, which occurred in the previous year, was detected in this year.

42. On the whole crimes were fewer and detections fair.

43. The Superintendent of Police has raised the question whether Government would allow men from the Madras Police to serve temporarily in the Pudukóta force, paying the usual pensionary contribution. This would assist the Raja greatly in getting a better class of men for his force, and would also facilitate the harmonious working of the British and Pudukóta forces together. As this, however, is a new proposition, I shall address Government separately on the subject.

44. The Police force has not yet got a strong hold on the country and the people though five years have elapsed. The absence of a connecting link between the village taliaries and village headmen on the one hand and the constabulary on the other render the latter powerless in many cases. The Sirkele has in view a scheme of organizing a system of village headmen and village taliaries, something on the British system, and of utilizing the Servagars, a class of Kullers who were formerly a *quasi*-military force, but have now nothing to do except to enjoy their rent free lands. This plan, I believe, will be a great help to the Police in the detection of crimes.

45. *Jail.*—At the beginning of the year there were 166 convicts in the jail, 166 were admitted, total 332, of whom 216 were released on expiry of term, 6 died in the Jail, total 222, leaving in the jail at the end of the year 110 consisting of five Brahmins, 104 other Hindus, 1 Christian ; of life convicts there were 4 ; under rigorous imprisonment 99 ; under simple imprisonment 2. Of female convicts there were five.

Enclosure No. 7.

46. The charges on account of the jail were—

	RS.
Dieting	4,137
Establishment	1,888
Miscellaneous	437
Total	6,462

47. There is but one jail in the State, and both locality and building are thoroughly unsuited for jail purposes. I trust, when funds are available, His Excellency will

have a jail built on the outskirts of the town. The present site in the centre of the main bazaar would be sure to sell for a high price. The jail is kept in good order.

48. *Magistracy.*—I forward herewith two statements—the one giving a synopsis of offences and their disposal by the Magistracy and Session Courts with the offences actually committed, detected, and remaining undetected, and the other showing the punishment inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Pudukóta territory.

Enclosures Nos. 8 and 9.

49. *Schools.*—The Central High School continues to flourish. The following particulars are from the Head Master:—

Number of boys on the rolls, 30th June 1880, 256 against 237 on similar date, 1879.
Average number on the rolls, 278.
Percentage of daily absentees, 10.
Collection of fees amounted to Rs. 894-14-0.

50. The High School was inspected by Dr. Bradshaw of the Madras Educational Department once in December 1879, and again in June 1880. His remarks were as follow:—

"On the whole I found a considerable improvement in the school since my inspection in November 1878.

"The Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A., Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, examined and taught the sixth and upper fourth classes in English and Physical Science, and expressed himself pleased with their answers and attention.

"His Excellency was present at both of my examinations.

"I have found at each inspection an improvement on my previous examination, which I attribute mainly to the present painstaking Head Master. I consider, however, that, in order to bring about greater efficiency and soundness in the middle and lower departments some of the least qualified or energetic teachers should be replaced by better men on slightly higher salaries."

51. Dr. Bradshaw inspected also the Branch School at Trigokornum, which had twenty-four boys on the rolls during the year, taught by a single teacher. The classes were pronounced to be satisfactory by that gentleman.

52. The Sanskrit School opened last year, had an attendance of thirty-five boys. The Matriculation class had some candidates for the next Middle School Examination and for the Matriculation Examination of the University.

53. Two of the Taluk Schools had to be closed during the year as the attendance fell off below a dozen boys. The third also shared the same fate subsequent to the close of the fasli year. This is due principally to the removal of Munsifs' Courts from the Taluk Cusbahs. The schools were filled mainly by the children of officials, and when they were removed the schools were emptied. The Sirkele is of opinion that something may be done by encouraging and aiding the pial schools of the country. The territory is so small that one or two good schools at head-quarters are sufficient for the education of the middle classes, and I agree with the Sirkele in thinking that the best plan is to endeavour to improve the village pial schools and to render them in some degree feeders to the Central School.

54. *Hospital.*—The work of the year is represented by the following figures:—

	Fasli. 1289.	Fasli. 1288.	Fasli. 1287.
In-door patients	162	155	362
Out-door do.	11,684	7,449	5,949

55. There were, besides, in the Jail Hospital 373 convicts treated against 742 in the previous year. When the same persons appear for treatment at intervals they are taken into account as new cases, and swell the register.

56. The great increase in the number of out-door patients is stated to be due not to the prevalence of any epidemic disease so much as to the popularity which the hospital has been gaining since the appointment* of the Assistant-Surgeon, Thamana Singh.

* G.O., 15th December 1879, No. 607.

57. Towards the very end of the fasli the old school-house adjoining the hospital premises, which had become vacant by the erection of a new school-house in the centre of the town, was made over to the hospital, securing thereby improved and much needed accommodation for in-patients. Repairs and improvements are still required, and additions such as a dead-house and contagious diseases ward, &c., all of which will receive attention as early as the finances permit.

58. *Vaccination.*—The total number of vaccinations in the year was 3,056, of which 2,875 were reported successful, 126 unsuccessful, and 55 not seen after vaccination. The total number is only seven short of last year. The failures bore a ratio of 4·18 per cent. to the total.

59. *Post-office.*—Except the post-office in the town, which received and sent letters from and to Trichinopoly, there were no post-offices for communication with the taluks. This want was supplied during the year by the opening of sub-post-offices at all the taluks and Deputy Tahsildar's stations.

60. The following scheme of salaries was proposed and sanctioned in the course of the year;—

		RS.		RS.
The salary of the	Judge of the Appeal Court was raised from	200	to	300
Do.	Civil Judge from	200	to	250
Do.	Karbar (Collector and District Magistrate) from	200	to	250
Do.	Deputy Karbar (Joint Magistrate) from ..	100	to	150
Do.	Munsifs from	80	to	100
Do.	Tahsildars from	80	to	100
Do.	Deputy Tahsildars from	35	to	50
Do.	Town Sub-Magistrate from	50	to	60
Do.	Circar Vakil from	25	to	50

61. It is not pretended that these salaries are very high or even adequate to the powers exercised by, and the responsibility attached to the offices in question, but they are an improvement on the past, and as much as the finances of the State admit of at present. For the same reason it was not found practicable in this year to extend the revision beyond the circle of higher officers. But the Sirkele hopes to be able ere long to improve the salaries of their subordinates to the extent at least of placing them above the absolute necessity of corrupt practices.

62. The increased expenditure caused by the increase of salaries was met wholly out of savings from the abolition of unnecessary offices and out of additional revenue created by the introduction of Court fees.

63. *Chinna Arramanai Jaghire.*—The settlement of this Jaghire for the fasli under report amounted to Rs. 40,981, Rs. 18,791 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,190, viz., Rs. 17,087 of money rents and Rs. 5,103 in value of grain in stock awaiting sale. The great deficiency in the collection was due to the distressed condition to which a succession of bad years had reduced the ryots.

Enclosure No. 10.

64. The finance sheet of the Jaghire shows the following results:—

	RS.
Balance brought forward	71,128
Receipts of the year including deposits	53,087
Total ..	1,24,215

The disbursements were—

Ordinary charges including establishment, stables, household, &c.	14,309
Other expenses incurred under special sanction from time to time ..	13,413
Charges under the head of Deposit	21,503
Total ..	49,225
Balance ..	74,990

65. The cash balance is over and above the sum of Rs. 75,000 invested in Government Securities. Arrangements are being made for investing a part of the cash balance in the purchase of three villages which lie within the outline of the Jaghire.

66. The Jaghiredar continues to study at Madras. He has just completed his seventeenth year.

67. The following is the report made by the Principal of the Presidency College on the progress made by him during the year under report:—

"The anticipation of better progress on the part of the young Prince after he was placed in the charge of Mr. Bilderbeck has been fulfilled. He passed the Middle School Examination in January last, and was in consequence promoted to our Fifth Class (Preparatory Matriculation). From what I have seen of his position in his present class I have every reason to believe that he has been industrious, and that he is likely to deserve further promotion next month. If this proves to be the case, he will appear for the Entrance Examination of the Madras University in December 1881.

"He has always been regular in his attendance, and his general conduct has been uniformly satisfactory."

68. *General Remarks.*—I regret that my very recent return to the district prevents me from speaking with personal experience of the past year's administration. As far as I can judge, however, a decided improvement has taken place under the able management of the Sirkele. The reforms and changes in the Courts from the Appeal Court downwards are beginning to tell favorably on the civil and criminal returns. The partial abolition of that most vexatious and iniquitous system known as "Amani" must, as a matter of course, give great relief to the ryots and has also improved the revenues. There are many in the State who cry out against it, and would willingly return to the old days when their fixed salaries were lower and their illicit gains higher. But there can be no doubt that when fully carried out the cultivating classes will be immense gainers as well as the State. The Sirkele in his report gives a graphic description of the old system which I venture to insert *in extenso*:—

"The system is saturated with evils and frauds of a grave nature.

"The ryots having no heritable or transferable property never cared to cultivate the amani lands in due season. If you saw a bit of cultivation at the tail end of the season the chances are it is amani. Ryots prefer infinitely to cultivate other lands held on different tenures such as inam, jividum, and money-assessed lands. To prevent this, a penal agreement is forced from them to the effect that they would not fail to cultivate the amani lands first.

"As soon as the ears of the grain make their appearance, an army of watchers called kanganis (literally eye-watchers) is let loose. As they get no pay for the duty, and are for the most part the old militia of the country on whom this kind of work is imposed since fighting times had departed and get a grain fee on the crop they watch, their watch is at least often lax.

"When the crop arrives towards maturity, it is the turn of the circar village officers and the village headmen (called Mirassidars here) to go round the fields and note down estimates of the crop. That there is considerable wooing and feeing at this stage goes for the saying. As in other matters, so in this, the race is to the rich and woe to the poor.

"As soon as the village officers have done and reported the first estimate, down come special estimators from the Taluk Cutcherries to check the first estimate. Their demands have equally to be satisfied. Then comes the business of obtaining permission to cut and stack the crops. Here, again, another stage, where much feeing and grudge-paying take place. If permission is delayed just two days an adverse shower of rain irreparably damages the crop on the field, or over-exposure to the sun renders the grain unmarketable.

"Then comes the threshing and division of the grain on the threshing floor. What takes place then may be imagined. If the outturn is less than the estimate, the ryot is made responsible for the difference without any further ado; if it is more, woe be to the estimators. The result in the latter case is often that the difference is made away with and shared half-and-half between the ryot and officers concerned. During all this time the unpaid army of watchers continues on duty.

"Now the Circar grain is removed to the granaries. Is all danger over now? By no means. A fresh series of frauds commences. The granaries have neither impregnable walls, nor are their locks Chubb's patents. The half-famished vettiyans, the hereditary watchmen of

the village, mounts guard, and he and the village headmen are personally held responsible for any deficiency which may occur on the remeasurement of the grain out of the granary. It often happens the poor vettiyan stung by hunger is driven to certain deeds much against his conscience; scaling over the mud walls, or forcing open the too easily yielding village locks, he helps himself from time to time to what his urgent wants may dictate. It is not often he is able to replace, even if he was so minded, what he has appropriated before the day of reckoning comes. This comes sometimes soon and sometimes late, depending on the time when paddy is required for Circar purpose or for sale to purchasers. When it does come there is crimination and recrimination without end, the vettiyan charging the Mirassidar and the Mirassidar the vettiyan. The Circar officials to vindicate its robbed rights come down heavily on both and often both are ruined. If the misappropriation is made in very small quantities, the way of replacement is very ingenuous: a quantity of chaff or a quantity of loose earth or a quantity of big-grained sand is put in to make up the measure.

"Time passes and the months denoting favorable markets come round. There now remains the business of disposing of the Circar grain from the granaries. Simple as it may appear, enormous difficulty is experienced, and we have to face another series of frauds now on the part of the taluk or superior officers. Tenders are invited, but only a few come and bid low. Tenders are again invited but to no better purpose. At last come upon the scene a set of unscrupulous, fraudulent tradesmen or relatives or friends of those in authority, or mere speculators professing to give security which is really worthless. These men bid higher prices and take up the grain in lots they require. They remove the grain but make no payment down, but enter into promises to pay value in eight instalments, and profess to give due security for the fulfilment of the promise. It not unfrequently happens that the purchaser decamps and his surety is found to have followed suit or found to be hollow. The money due on the sales to the relatives and friends of the officers outstands the longest. If to avoid these troubles the grain is taken direct to the nearest market to be there sold outright for cash, few could be induced to pay the market price, the Circar grain being notoriously bad crop and unscrupulously adulterated."

69. The Sirkele then proceeds to describe the system which he is intending tentatively, and which appears to me to be well suited to the circumstances of the country :—

"Redeeming the promise made in the last paragraph of last year's report above quoted, I shall here give a brief outline of the mode of settlement by which money assessment was fixed on the amani lands.

"After discussion with the principal and experienced officers of the State and with some of the leading ryots and others holding lands, and ascertaining from their opinions that the acceptance of the proposed scheme might be calculated on, it was proposed and ordered that an assessment should be fixed on the amani lands equal to the value of malvaram or Government share of the produce actually yielded during the five years from Fasli 1281 (1871-72) to Fasli 1285 (1875-76) commuted at the average selling price of those years, which amounted to a trifle over one rupee per collum of paddy. These five years were chosen because they were fairly good years and immediately preceded the famine years 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79 in which the crops were *nil*, or very poor in many villages, and the prices ranged from three to five times the normal market.

"The accounts kept under the amani system furnished data regarding the produce of each field or each holding in each year cultivated by each man, and also, of course, the selling prices of each year.

"The total commuted values of the malvaram of each year gave the lump money assessment, which divided by five gave the average assessment.

"There had been a pymash or a general survey of the lands which extended to most villages of the State several years ago. Where the pymash was wanting, or these accounts were missing, the amani lands in each man's occupation were now measured by the ryots through their Curnam. It had been customary from some time back to give puttah to each ryot which specified the lands in his possession cultivated from year to year. Though the cultivation areas were sometimes probably guess work, still they were near the mark generally. There was therefore materials for approximately determining the extent of the lands in each man's possession on which the commuted value of malvaram had to be assessed.

"If fresh lands were taken, the rates of assessment deduced as above for the cultivated lands nearest to them were made applicable to the fresh lands.

"A settlement thus made is not, strictly speaking, a regular ryotwari field assessment based on a classification of soils and application of a scale of pre-determined rates of assessment. It is a rough settlement based on actual results taken from the public produce accounts which were above question, and as such the people had left to them no ground whatever for complaining of its justice or correctness."

70. An improvement has been made in the scale of official salaries, which will to some extent obviate the necessity of the officials taking bribes. Public Works have been carried on as far as funds would permit, and I may add it is satisfactory to note that very few breaches in tanks have been reported during the late cyclone—this may fairly be put down to good work done in the year under report.

71. I am glad to be able to state that His Excellency has given the Sirkele good support in his efforts to improve the condition of the State, and I trust that this may continue.

72. In conclusion, I must express my regret for the delay in sending up this report. It is due partly to the ill-health of the Sirkele, owing to which his report only reached my office on December 21st, 1880, and partly to the usual press of work on my receiving charge of the district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

AN Abstract showing in one view the Gross Extent of Lands of every description in the Pudukóta Territory for Fasli 1289.

Items.	Lands. Nunja.	Lands. Punja.	Lands. Total.	Amount of Revenue.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.
Ayacut	174,621	494,761	669,382	..
Deduct Poramboke and long waste lands ..	10,997	118,477	129,474	..
Remainder ..	163,624	376,284	539,908	..
Deduct.				
Davastanum	31,356	64,279	95,635	1,45,907
Chattrams	3,229	6,319	9,548	13,825
	34,585	70,598	105,183	1,59,732
Lands in lieu of salary	3,480	4,463	7,943	16,200
Survamaniem, &c., Shrotriem	18,434	26,465	44,899	89,798
Lands held by Militia	9,908	11,850	21,758	46,252
Do. by Ooliagars	4,092	4,186	8,278	18,943
Oombalam lands (service)	4,734	6,609	11,343	23,900
Jaghire lands	26,459	83,451	109,910	1,63,155
Sundry Inams	1,281	833	2,114	5,581
	68,388	137,857	206,245	3,63,829
	102,973	208,455	311,428	5,23,561
Remainder ..	60,651	167,829	228,480	..
Lands under Money Rents	10,290	16,257	26,547	46,775
Amani lands under cultivation	35,743	56,358	92,101	2,47,018
Do. uncultivated	14,618	95,214	109,832	..
	60,651	167,829	228,480	2,93,793

TRICHINOPOLY,
14th *January* 1881.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT Settlement of the Pudukóta State for Fasli 1289 in comparison with the Fasli 1288.

		Settlement for Fasli 1289.			Settlement for Fasli 1288.			Comparison.	
—		Extent of Lands.	Quantity of Produce.	Amount of the Value of the Grains and that of Teervaput.	Extent of Lands.	Quantity of Produce.	Amount of the Value of the Grains and that of Teervaput.	Increase.	Decrease.
		ACS.	COLS.	RS.	ACS.	COLS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue. Lands.	Warraput. Nunja	1,489	6,796	8,631	7,593	28,177	55,484	..	46,853
	Warraput. Punja	904	794	843	8,435	5,181	7,948	..	7,105
		2,393	7,590	9,474	16,028	33,358	63,432	..	53,958
	Teervaput .. Nunja	34,254	..	1,65,151	20,553	..	79,086	86,065	..
	Teervaput .. Punja	55,454	..	72,393	37,650	..	51,422	20,971	..
		89,708	..	2,37,544	58,203	..	1,30,508	1,07,036	..
	Money rent on conditional leases, &c.	26,547	..	46,775	29,028	..	48,401	...	1,626
		118,648	..	2,93,793	103,259	..	2,42,341	1,07,036	55,584
Land Revenue. Sornadayam.	Shrotriem tax	..	..	4,869	..	..	4,869	..	..
	Quit-rent on Jaghire Lands ..	..	..	713	..	..	713	..	..
	Sundries (Tree-tax, Fisheries, Tax on Amaram, &c., tenures).	..	..	29,356	..	..	25,635	3,721	..
		..	..	34,938	..	..	31,217	3,721	..
Extra Sources of Revenue.	House, Shop, and Loom taxes ..	..	..	15,463	..	..	16,031	..	568
	Abkári	..	..	10,275	..	..	9,399	876	..
	Earth Salt	..	..	5,445	..	..	4,185	1,260	..
	Income from Jungle	..	..	639	..	..	653	..	14
	Do. from Cow's Stable	..	..	295	..	..	309	..	14
		..	..	32,117	..	..	30,577	2,136	596
		..	..	3,60,848	..	..	3,04,135	1,12,893	56,180
Extra Revenue.	Receipts from the Registration Department.	..	..	9,881	..	..	10,933	..	1,052
	Court Fees	..	..	6,222	..	..	..	6,222	..
	Post Office	..	..	286	..	..	..	286	..
	Fees on Jividum lands for tank repair.	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
	Fines	..	..	3,623	..	..	3,224	399	..
	From Sundry Items	..	..	7,362	..	..	22,141	..	14,779
	Interest on Bengal loan	..	..	2,191	..	..	2,191	..	..
		..	..	29,565	..	..	38,506	6,907	15,848
		..	..	3,90,413	..	..	3,42,641	1,19,800	72,028
	Net Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,772

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Davastanums in the Pudukóta State for Fasli 1289.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	Amount. RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Balance at the end of Fasli 1288 ..	..	19,640 8 6
Land Revenue, &c., for Fasli 1289 ..	1,11,877 6 6	
By recovery of Advances ..	60 0 0	
		1,11,937 6 6
Total ..	..	1,31,577 15 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Items.	Amount. RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Padittaram charges of Pagodas.	65,531 9 7	
Sibbundy charges	16,463 6 2	
Repairs to the Pagodas, &c. ..	3,166 8 3	
Batta to the Davastanum Sibbundies	88 1 0	
		85,249 9 0
HOSPITAL.		
Establishment	3,435 8 1	
Contingent charges, &c. ..	1,145 7 8	
Allowance to Iyaloo Rajoo, Huzur Dresser	80 0 0	
Pension to Mrs. Brooking ..	1,100 0 0	
For the pay, &c., of Moorthi Naidoo, Student at the Medical College at Madras	155 14 7	
By Advances made to Moorthi Naidoo	90 0 0	
		6,006 14 4
SCHOOL.		
Establishment	4,385 13 7	
Batta to the Head Master, &c.	6 0 0	
		4,391 13 7
Amount paid for Dasra festival.	..	5,208 11 0
Total ..	..	1,00,856 15 11

Balance—
Ready money, Rs. 30,720-15-1.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Chattrams in the Pudukóta State for Fasli 1289.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	Amount. RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Balance at the end of Fasli 1288.	..	171 12 8
Land Revenue, &c., for Fasli 1289.	11,160 2 1	
By loans obtained from the Ine.	7,217 0 0	
Do. Naroor Adhistanum.	2,000 0 0	
		20,377 2 1
Total ..	..	20,548 14 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

Items.	Amount. RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Padittaram charges of Chattrams.	9,151 3 8		
Sibbundy charges.	1,054 5 0		
Repairs to the Chattrams.	826 1 6		
		11,031 10 2	
For feeding the Brahmins during the Dasra feast.	..	3,000 0 0	
Paid in payment of loans obtained from Chinna Arramanai.	..	5,217 0 0	
			19,248 10 2

Balance—
Ready money, Rs. 1,300-4-7.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

ABSTRACT of Maramut of every description in the Pudukóta State for Fasli 1289.

Description of Works.	Amount of Estimate. Balance of the Estimate at the end of Fasli 1288.	Estimate made during the Fasli 1289.	Total.	Deduct the amount of Estimate struck off the Account.	Balance of the Estimate.	Sums disbursed for the Works. Balance of the amount at the end of Fasli 1288.	Amount disbursed during the Fasli 1289.	Total.	Amount recovered in consequence of the completion of the works to a lesser amount than what had been estimated.	Balance of the Amount.	The amount for which the works were executed during the Fasli 1289.	Balance of Works to be executed.	Balance of the Estimate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Irrigation Works.													
Construction of new tanks and repairs to the old ones	4,126 7 11	16,400 13 7	20,527 5 6	2,724 9 9	17,802 11 9	4,126 7 11	16,400 13 7	20,527 5 6	2,724 9 9	17,802 11 9	16,339 6 0	1,463 5 9	1,463 5 9
Construction of calingulahs	135 1 1	1,071 0 1	1,206 1 2	9 0 6	1,197 0 8	135 1 1	1,071 0 1	1,206 1 2	9 0 6	1,197 0 8	398 11 6	798 5 2	798 5 2
	4,261 9 0	17,471 13 8	21,733 6 8	2,733 10 3	18,999 12 5	4,261 9 0	17,471 13 8	21,733 6 8	2,733 10 3	18,999 12 5	16,738 1 6	2,261 10 11	2,261 10 11
Communication, Works and Repairs to the Roads.													
Relief works	300 4 2	..	300 4 2	268 13 8	31 6 6	300 4 2	..	300 4 2	268 13 8	31 6 6	31 6 6	..	..
Mud repairs to the roads	1,609 8 8	9,058 9 9	10,668 2 5	329 9 4	10,338 9 1	1,609 8 8	9,058 9 9	10,668 2 5	329 9 4	10,338 9 1	9,283 7 0	1,055 2 1	1,055 2 1
Gravelling the streets and constructing the bridges in the town ..	282 7 8	999 12 0	1,282 3 8	54 13 0	1,227 6 8	282 7 8	999 12 0	1,282 3 8	54 13 0	1,227 6 8	1,024 15 0	202 7 8	202 7 8
Repairs to the tanks and wells in the town	832 9 7	100 0 0	932 9 7	2 15 0	929 10 7	832 9 7	100 0 0	932 9 7	2 15 0	929 10 7	800 0 0	129 10 7	129 10 7
	3,024 14 1	10,158 5 9	13,183 3 10	656 3 0	12,527 0 10	3,024 14 1	10,158 5 9	13,183 3 10	656 3 0	12,527 0 10	11,139 12 6	1,387 4 4	1,387 4 4
Buildings.													
Repairs to the Palace buildings ..	1,276 11 0	1,556 13 11	2,833 8 11	78 7 5	2,755 1 6	1,276 11 0	1,556 13 11	2,833 8 11	78 7 5	2,755 1 6	1,654 12 9	1,100 4 9	1,100 4 9
Repairs to the offices, &c.	7,918 9 0	2,873 1 11	10,791 10 11	245 8 3	10,546 2 8	7,918 9 0	2,873 1 11	10,791 10 11	245 8 3	10,546 2 8	5,787 4 5	4,758 14 3	4,758 14 3
	9,195 4 0	4,429 15 10	13,625 3 10	323 15 8	13,301 4 2	9,195 4 0	4,429 15 10	13,625 3 10	323 15 8	13,301 4 2	7,442 1 2	5,859 3 0	5,859 3 0
	16,481 11 1	32,060 3 3	48,541 14 4	3,713 12 11	44,828 1 5	16,481 11 1	32,060 3 3	48,541 14 14	3,713 12 11	44,828 1 5	35,319 15 2	9,508 2 3	9,508 2 3

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Political Agent.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

AN Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Chinna Arramanai Jaghire for Fasli 1289 or 1879-80.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	Amount. RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Balance at the end of Fasli 1288 ..	..	..	71,128 1 3
Collections in Fasli 1289—			
Money Rents	8,548 6 2		
Amani Sornadayam	4,669 10 2		
By Sale of Grains..	5,673 4 7	18,791 4 11	
Collections on account of arrears up to Fasli 1288.	10,694 0 4		
Extra sources including sundry receipts.	4,156 13 7		
Refund of Advances	19 2 2	14,870 0 1	
Amanut	..	19,426 4 5	53,087 9 5
Total ..	..	..	1,24,215 10 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

Items.	As per Schedule. RS. A. P.	Actual Charges. RS. A. P.	Increase. RS. A. P.	Decrease. RS. A. P.
Expenses of Feasts	712 0 0	680 1 0	..	31 15 0
Sundry charges	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..
Purchase of oil	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..
For the Cutlays of the Jaghiredar	4,511 8 0	4,390 9 0	..	120 15 0
For the Salaries, &c., of the servants of the deceased younger Son of the late Ry. Trimalai Tondiman Sahib.	78 0 0	78 0 0	..	..
Pay of Sibbundies	4,560 0 0	4,364 4 7	..	195 11 5
Sadilwards	108 0 0	108 0 0	..	..
Maramut charges	3,000 0 0	2,714 7 1	..	285 8 11
Stable charges	1,564 8 0	1,557 8 0	..	7 0 0
Quit-rent to the Circar	176 7 6	176 7 6	..	..
	14,950 7 6	14,309 5 2	..	641 2 4
For the extra cutlays of the Jaghiredar and the rent of the bungalow at Madras	..	10,844 8 0	..	..
Honorarium of Dr. Harris for eighteen months	..	500 0 0	..	..
Paid on account of fee to the Doctor that attended during the Jaghiredar's illness ..	..	70 0 0	..	..
For the purchase of coat to the Jaghiredar, for the repair of a Phæton, and for the Municipal tax ..	..	208 0 0	..	..
For the purchase of a mare at Madras	..	450 0 0	..	..
Railway, &c., charges for the Jaghiredar coming from and going to Madras ..	..	300 0 0	..	..
Fee paid for treating the horses	..	15 0 0	..	..
Excess amount spent during the Jaghiredar's trip to Pudukóta, the Municipal tax, and subscription to the "Madras Mail." ..	..	149 7 2	..	..
For making Carnatic saddle to the Jaghiredar	..	35 15 1	..	..
For the repair of the Jaghiredar's Phæton	..	32 3 0	..	..
Paid for the funeral expenses of the Jaghiredar's grand-mother ..	..	428 8 0	..	..
For arranging the records of the Jaghire Cutcherry	..	30 4 0	..	..
For "Mandapadi" expenses during the Chittaray festival	..	115 0 0	..	..
Expenses on account of a water-shed in the town	..	113 9 11	..	..
For the repair of a gate, &c., to the granary in Valamungalam ..	..	2 5 0	..	..
Fees to the Vakil who pleaded in behalf of the late Jaghiredar in the Civil and Appeal Courts ..	..	45 0 0	..	..
Batta to the Revenue servants	..	73 12 0	..	..
Charges from the Deposit Funds	..	21,502 15 4	..	..
Total ..	..	49,225 12 8	..	..

Balance—	RS. A. P.
Inc..	62,783 11 4
Amanut.. ..	12,206 2 8
Total ..	74,989 14 0

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Political Agent.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 5th March 1881, No. 118.

The Political Agent submits his annual report on the Pudukóta State for the year ending 30th June 1880 (Fasli 1289).

2. The season was marked by deficiency of rainfall, and but for the plentiful supply of rain in the neighbouring districts, there would probably have been actual distress among the cultivators. The health of the people was however good, and there was no murrain among the cattle.

3. The settlement showed an increase of Rs. 55,173 under "Land Revenue," and a decrease of Rs. 7,401 under "Extra Sources." The collection of revenue fell far short of the demand, a result not to be wondered at when the impoverishment of the tenantry by the long succession of unfavorable seasons is borne in mind. Remissions were thus rendered necessary, and less than one-half of the arrears of the three foregoing seasons could be collected.

	RS.
Demand	3,90,413
Collection	2,51,951
Total	1,38,462

4. There was in the treasury, at the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 1,57,096. The actual money receipts of the year (Rs. 4,64,932) and the outlay (Rs. 4,50,053) nearly balanced one another. The net excess outlay over the sanctioned schedule of ordinary charges was Rs. 32,646. Amidst the financial difficulties of the year, the operations of the Public Works Department could not but suffer; but the Agent states that the roads were kept in tolerable order, and that 227 long-neglected tanks were repaired. The outlay on public works is shown in the margin.

	RS.
On Irrigation Works	16,738
,, Roads	11,140
,, Buildings	7,442
Total	35,320

5. There was still a falling off in the number of documents registered during the year—a result due to the gradual impoverishment of the people by the succession of bad years, which has driven them to dispose of their moveable property. Nevertheless the Registration Department yielded an income (Rs. 2,112) nearly equal to that of the previous year. The first examination of candidates for entry as clerks in this department was held during the year.

1876-77	17,598
1877-78	18,125
1878-79	12,056
1870-80	11,091

6. The following table shows the suits on the files of the several Civil Courts and the disposals thereof :—

—	Number on File.	Number transferred to other Courts.	Number Disposed of.	Balance.
Civil Court, Original Side	162	..	159	3
,, Appellate Side	71	..	71	..
Munsifs' Courts	1,300	1	1,248	51
Small Cause Court	831	..	827	4
Total	2,364	1	2,305	58

Of 117 civil suits and 8 criminal suits on the Raja's file, of which 32 belonged to the previous year, 114 civil and 6 criminal suits were disposed of.

The Sessions Court finally dealt with 38 cases concerning 58 persons.

The number of cases of crime was less than in the previous year. The number of convictions was also fewer, and the value of lost property less.

7. Turning to the administration of the State, the Government learn that the Sirkele is contemplating a scheme for organising a system of village headmen and village taliaries, utilizing for this purpose a class of Kullers, formerly a *quasi*-military force, and now idle landholders enjoying rent-free property. Such a scheme will, His Excellency in Council does not doubt, materially aid in the detection of crime.

8. No remarks are called for in regard to the Jails and the Magistracy, or the Health and Postal Departments, the working of which is detailed in the Agent's report.

9. The Government are glad to hear of the increased application and the uniformly good conduct of the young Chinna Arramanai Jaghiredar, who continues to study in the Presidency College. The revenue of his Jaghire has of course been affected by the unfavorable season.

10. Mr. Sewell's absence from the district has prevented him from discussing the general results of the year in the light of personal experience of the working of the administration, but he expresses with some confidence his assurance of the beneficial effects of the able management of the Sirkele. The latter's remarks in regard to the old system (paragraph 68) have been read with much interest by His Excellency in Council, who is glad to hear that good support has been given by the Raja to his Minister's efforts to improve the condition of the State.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 8—10. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Salutes.

Read the following paper :—

No. 11. *From H. M. DURAND, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 17th February* 1881, *No.* 34-*G.P.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 9, dated the 8th January 1881, regarding the right of the Raja of Vizianagrum to a salute.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council recommends that the claim to a salute of thirteen guns at Madras may be formally sanctioned in substitution for the salute to which the Raja is entitled in Vizagapatam.

3. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India are not at present prepared to grant the concession recommended, but the question will be considered on the occurrence of a suitable opportunity.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 9th March 1881, No. 124.

Recorded.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nepaul.

Read the following paper :—

No. 13. *Telegram from Dr. WHITWELL, in Political charge. Raichore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 28th February* 1881.

Maharaja on leaving limits, Madras Presidency, expresses his appreciation of the great attention paid him by Madras Government by which the object of his journey has been greatly facilitated. He also wishes to bring to notice his appreciation of the zeal shown by Major Baynes during his tour.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 9th March 1881, No. 125.

Communicated to Major Baynes.

2. Copy will be transmitted to the Government of India.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 126.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 15—17. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Boundaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 18. *From Major F. A. WILSON, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Hyderabad Residency,* 1st *March* 1881, *No.* 3939 [*Current No.* 132].

In reply to your letter, No. 529, dated 22nd December 1880, I am directed by the Resident to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, English purport of a communication received from His Highness the Nizam's Minister, No. 413, dated 15th instant, with annexure, from which it will be seen that the Tahsildar of Palavanucha is stated to have acted under a misapprehension in exercising authority on both banks of the river Godávari, and that he has been removed from Palavanucha for his irregular conduct.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Purport of a Rukka to the Resident, Hyderabad, from His Highness the Nizam's Minister, No. 413, dated 15th February 1881.

With reference to your letter, No. 229, of the 31st January 1881, asking for information in regard to the unlawful interference on the part of the Tahsildar of Palavanucha in exercising

authority on both banks of the river Godávari, I beg to enclose a report on the subject from Govind Rao, Talukdar, from a perusal of which it will be seen that the interference complained of arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the said Tahsildar who has been removed from office for such irregular conduct.

Purport of enclosure to the same effect, and it is further explained the misunderstanding arose from the fact that on a former occasion, during a fair that was being held at the village of Motigadda, an island in the river Godávari, and two koss from Nagumpul, a dispute arose between the Police of His Highness' and the British Governments in regard to the Abkári of Motigadda. It was finally settled that the right to control the Abkári arrangements of the island of Motigadda belonged to His Highness' Government. The Tahsildar of Palavanucha on this account was of opinion that the whole river belonged to His Highness' Government, whose jurisdiction extended over the other bank also, and that this impression led to the dispute under notice.

(True Purport.)

(Signed) C. PRAYERO,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

No. 19. ORDER THEREON, 15th March 1881, No. 137.

Communicated to the Revenue Department with reference to G.O., No. 528, of 22nd December 1880.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Native States—Irrigation.

Read the following paper:—

No. 20. *From W. RIDGEWAY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Revenue), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 25th February* 1881, *No.* 9 *I.R.* [*Current No.* 130].

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency in Council, the enclosed extract, paragraphs 72 to 74, from the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part II, regarding Irrigation Works in Native States.

2. I am to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will favor the Government of India with such information as may be available about the condition of Irrigation Works in the Native States of Madras, and with an expression of his opinion as to the measures which can be taken to meet the views of the Commissioners.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.—(PART II.)

CHAPTER V.

Section II—Irrigation Works—Independent States.

PARA. 72.—We have no accurate detailed information regarding the condition of irrigation in the States of India under Native rule. In Jaipur and Bhawalpur much has been done of great utility. The protected Sikh States of the Cis-Sutlej territory, Patiála, Nábha and others, have combined with our own Government for the construction of the Sirhind canal from the Sutlej, and provide about one-third of the cost, receiving a corresponding share of the water. We believe also that in Hyderabad the subject receives some attention. But we cannot suppose that anywhere it is dealt with in the systematic way in which it is treated by our Government.

73. We have made some recommendations regarding the irrigation of Mysore, and we think it highly desirable that whatever is possible should be done to ensure that the subject is not

neglected by the rulers of other Native States. If we consider the great extent and population of these States, it will be apparent that they could not suffer from severe famine without materially affecting the neighbouring British territory with which they are conterminous. It is certain, moreover, that great moral pressure would be brought to bear on our Government to relieve severe distress in Native States, and that the grant of some financial aid to them may very probably become necessary in extreme cases. On the other hand, to whatever extent, either through more favorable seasons or from the protection given by irrigation works, they may be able to assist British territories suffering from drought, an important advantage would be secured to our own subjects. On all accounts, therefore, the state of their irrigation works must be of interest to our Government, and it is expedient to adopt every available means to see that due attention is bestowed on them.

74. It has been the practice of the British Government from time to time to lend officers to Native rulers to superintend public works, but we are not aware that influence has ever been exercised to ensure the maintenance of their canals and tanks. In some few States, English Engineers are permanently employed. We would suggest that accurate information should be obtained from all Native States as to the condition of their irrigation works, the reliance that may be placed on them in famine, and the possibility of their extension; and that the subject should be pressed on their rulers with such insistance as its importance demands, due regard in all cases being had to the measure of their political independence.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1881, No. 138.

Communicated to the Collectors of Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Kurnool, who will furnish any available information in respect to the present condition of Irrigation Works in Pudúkota and in the Sandúr and Banganapalle States.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 139.

Copy to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Zemindar of Kalahasti.

Read the following papers :—

No. 22. *From RAJA DAMARAKUMARA MUDDU VENKATAPPA NAIDU BAHADUR, of Kálahasti, dated 24th February* 1881 [*Current No.* 134].

ABSTRACT.—Reports the death of his father, Raja Damarakumara Venkatappa Naidu Bahadur Varu, C.S.I., Raja of Sri Kálahasti, on the 22nd February 1881.

No. 23. *Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 7th March* 1881, *No.* 596 [*Current No.* 146].

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st March 1881, Miscellaneous No. 2148, on the following letter from the Collector of North Arcot, dated 24th February 1881, No. 66 :—

I regret to have the honor to report that Raja Damarakumara Venkatappa Naidu Bahadur Varu, C.S.I., Raja of Kálahasti, died at 1 A.M. on the night of the 22nd

instant, after suffering for the last few weeks with an abscess on the left side of his chest and from fistula. The Raja has left two widows, one daughter, and six sons, the eldest of whom, named Raja Damarakumara Muddu Venkatappa Naidu Bahadur Varu, is thirty-one years of age.

2. I shall submit hereafter further particulars.

Submitted for the information of Government.

Recorded, pending further report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 24. *From W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Pólúr, 8th March* 1881, *No.* 17 [*Current No.* 152].

You are aware that the Raja of Kálahasti, Raja Damarakumara Venkatappa Naidu Bahadur Varu, who lately died, held the title of Companion of the Order of the Star of India. I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to let me know whether the insignia and the badge of the title should be recovered from the family of the deceased and returned to the Government Office, as the title was bestowed upon him as a mark of personal distinction.

No. 25. Order thereon, 17th March 1881, No. 140.

The Collector of North Arcot will convey to the family of the late Zemindar the condolence of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. He will also obtain the insignia of the order held by the deceased, and have them carefully packed and sent direct to the address of the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, who will be requested to arrange for the return of the covenant executed by the deceased in 1878.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 26. *To the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, dated Fort St. George,* 17*th March* 1881, *No.* 141.

I am directed to send the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of this Government, which contain the report of the death of the Zemindar of Kálahasti on the 22nd February last, and to request that, on receipt of the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India which the Collector has been instructed to carefully pack and send direct to your address, you will be good enough to arrange for the return to this office of the covenant executed by the late Zemindar.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

No. 27. *To J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., dated Fort St. George,* 18*th March* 1881, *No.* 143.

I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint you to act as Resident in Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Mr. MacGregor on leave or until further orders. You will be good enough, on assuming charge of the Residency, to deliver the accompanying letters to their Highnesses the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin. Copies of them are enclosed for your information.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 28. *To His Highness RAMA VARMA, Maharaja of Travancore, dated Fort St. George,* 18*th March* 1881, *No.* 144.

I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Mr. J. C. Hannyngton to act as Resident at your Highness' Court during the absence of Mr. MacGregor on leave or until further orders. Mr. Hannyngton will accordingly deliver this letter to your Highness, and I request that you will receive and accredit him as the representative of the British Government, and that you will give him your entire confidence in all matters affecting the two Governments.

2. With best wishes for your welfare and happiness,

(Signed) W. P. ADAM.

No. 29. No. 145.

The same to His Highness Rama Varma, Raja of Cochin, K.C.S.I.

(Signed) W. P. ADAM.

No. 30. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George,* 18*th March* 1881, *No.* 146.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to state, for the information of the Most Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, that Mr. J. C. Hannyngton has been appointed to act as Resident in Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Mr. MacGregor on a year's leave or until further orders.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Political Pensioners.

Read the following papers:—

No. 31. *From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp Nandyál,* 28*th January* 1881, *No.* 65 [*Current No.* 101].

I have the honor to submit, for the favorable consideration of Government, a petition from Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur, sole grandson by male descent of the late Nawáb of Kurnool, for the grant to him, for the education and support of his six

children, of an addition to his pension, which is Rs. 300 per mensem. The addition is craved by the petitioner as a continuance to him of a portion of the pension of his late grandmother Sádat Khatu Masahiba, who died in 1875.

2. This is not the first time that this matter has been brought before Government. In G.O., No. 295, of 26th May 1876, an unfavorable order was passed upon a similar request forwarded by Mr. Foster who was then Collector. But the petitioner ventures to base a renewal of his prayer on the grounds that his circumstances have changed since then, that proper precedents were not then quoted but can be cited now, and that on the former occasion the statement of certain considerations was omitted which will be now set forth and may probably influence the decision of Government. There are material differences between the present written petition and that of 1876 ; for instance, in 1876 the increase was sought in the form of a pension to each child. But the petitioner, Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur, on the present occasion desires to rely chiefly upon such support as I may think myself justified in trying to give to his prayer. He has had several interviews with me on the subject : at the first Mr. Crosthwaite was present ; and I know that it was only because he knew that his tenure of office was soon to end that Mr. Crosthwaite refrained from forwarding and strongly supporting Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur's petition. Without this assurance I should hardly venture so soon after taking charge of the district upon the advocacy of the petitioner's case.

3. In G.O., No. 295, of 26th May 1876, the former petition was rejected on the twofold ground that the widows' pensions were expressly granted for life only, and that the three cases quoted by Mr. Foster were not cases parallel to the petitioners. Two fresh cases are now humbly submitted as in the nature of precedents. The first is that of Ahmed Khatu who, upon the death of her sister Mohidin Khatu, one of the Nawáb's widows, was allowed Rs. 60 out of the widow's pension of Rs. 333. The second is the instance of the grant to Abbas Alli Khan Bahadur of Rs. 210 out of the lapsed pension (Rs. 333) of his adoptive mother Karim Khatu Masahiba (*vide* G.Os., No. 451, of 12th November 1862, and No. 645 of 17th November 1877, respectively).

4. But I am fully warranted in declaring on the part of Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur that, while quoting these precedents or *quasi*-precedents, he relies upon them or upon anything in the nature of support to any plea of right much less than upon the altogether non-technical claims upon the liberal generosity of Government that he thinks he can reasonably and respectfully advance.

5. He is the late Nawáb's only representative in the direct line. He has three sons of ages ranging between eleven and seven. He has three young daughters. His pension is nominally Rs. 400 a-month, but of that amount Rs. 100 is paid monthly to his mother from the treasury. His grandmother Sádat Khatu Masahiba (pension Rs. 333-5-4), while she lived supported two of his sons and one daughter. She died (as above stated) in 1875.

6. Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur expressly declares that it is in the hope of obtaining the means of giving a fitting education to his sons that he ventures to appeal once more to the liberality of Government. It will readily be believed that it is not without cautious inquiry that I venture to declare my personal belief in the sincerity of this profession. Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur is himself an accomplished gentleman and scholar, a man who has travelled, and who has been on intimate terms of friendship with English gentlemen from his youth, and who is quite free from that aversion to modern ideas that is unfortunately characteristic of so many noblemen of his class. I believe he is quite sincere in his desire, frequently expressed to my predecessors and myself, to send his sons to some such institution as the Rajkumar College. His sons seem intelligent boys, and if they are to have the advantage of education, there is not much time to be lost in the case of the elder ones at least.

7. Before committing myself to the advocacy of Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur's petition, I have satisfied myself on the question whether compliance with his prayer might hereafter prove an awkward precedent.

8. There is, I consider, no risk of this. Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur is the only member of the whole Khandan who has sons with the exception of one gentleman who, compared with Dávood Khan, may fairly be regarded as a distant kinsman, being the son of a daughter of the late Nawáb. Among Mussulmans in these parts a daughter's son (Nawāsa) is, I believe, considered as a distant relative compared with a son's son (Potira). The gentleman I refer to draws a pension of only Rs. 50.* He has a son, and may have more. Exclusive of the present petitioner there are five near kinsmen. Of these, four are aged men: in view of this fact and of the ideas which prevail in the family on domestic matters it is, I believe, almost out of the question that any of the five should hereafter have legitimate male issue.

* G.O., dated 6th July 1864, No. 211.

9. Adverting to the same question, viz., whether compliance with this prayer might hereafter be drawn into precedent, I have further satisfied myself that Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur is the only member of the Khandan who will ever be able to plead that his position has been changed for the worse by the death of a relative whose pension has lapsed, except only the *Nawasa* referred to in paragraph 8 *supra.* His (the Nawāsa's) mother draws a life-pension of Rs. 150 only.

10. Coming to the question of the amount of the addition, I cannot fully support the written petition. The petition speaks for itself, so I need not discuss the point. I dismiss the reference to Abbas Alli Khan Bahadur's case by the remark that Abbas Alli Khan Bahadur had *no* pension in his own name before his mother's death. The general allusion to the savings from lapsed pensions of petitioner's uncles and grandmothers has no great force I think. Warmly supporting on grounds above indicated the prayer for *some considerable addition* to the pension, I am of opinion that if Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur were graciously favored by Government with an increase of (say) Rs. 200 per mensem to his present pension of Rs. 400, he would be sincerely grateful to Government, and would find the additional allowance fairly adequate to the laudable purpose of bringing up his family in a manner suited to their rank, and likely to make them useful and respected members of society and intelligently loyal subjects like their father.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Petition from NAWAB MOHOMED DAVOOD KHAN BAHADUR, to the Collector of Kurnool.

I beg leave to submit this petition in the full hope that it will meet with your favorable consideration.

As I find nothing better calculated to contribute to the future good of my children than an English education, I am desirous of sending them to some English school taught by European officers like the Rajputana College or the new Madrasa Azam, recently opened at Madras in honor of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, where they could meet and associate with their social equals without suffering in rank or dignity. Want of sufficient means, however, precludes my doing anything in this direction.

Some time ago I applied to Mr. Crosthwaite, the late Acting Collector, to obtain an increase of my pension. Unfortunately for me he had to leave the district before he was able to take any action in the matter, but when he left the district he was kind enough to promise that he would hand my case to you for favorable consideration. I hope he has done so. I trust you will please consider my circumstances deeply and recommend to Government for the addition to my pension of such suitable allowance out of the savings to the Government caused by the deaths of my grandmothers Sádat Khatu Masahiba and Himat Khatu Masahiba and uncle Hyder Alli Khan Bahadur, who were in receipt of monthly stipends of Rs. 333-5-4 and Rs. 833, respectively, as you consider would suffice to enable me to carry out my wishes with regard to my children. If the Government would raise my pension at least to that of Rs. 833 enjoyed by my father, I might be able to accomplish my wishes. (The Government had granted pension for the support of the relatives of one Husain Khan Bahadur eighteen years after his death).

The grounds on which my present application is based are as follow:—

(1) I am the sole surviving grandson and direct representative of the late Nawáb of Kurnool.

(2) Out of my pension of Rs. 400, a sum of Rs. 100 is paid to my mother direct from the treasury, and the remaining Rs. 300 is barely sufficient to enable me and my large family consisting of three wives, six children, and several dependants even in the most economic and unostentatious style, and I can therefore spare nothing to devote to the education of my children which I could think of having imparted to them only in an institution like the Rajkumar College or Madrasa Azam referred to above, and which in consequence must necessarily be costly. Much less could I spare anything even to put into ordinary repair the Nawáb's Palace which I have inherited and which is much dilapidated, and of which I occupy only a corner.

(3) During the life-time of my grandmother Sádat Khatu Masahiba, her monthly pension of Rs. 333-5-4 was entirely at my disposal towards the support of my children. I have by her death lost the help which I derived from her, and my circumstances since that event are greatly altered for the worse.

Though my grand mother's pension was pronounced to be life-grant, yet the following precedents will show that Government have not always literally enforced the terms of the original grant in regard to political pensions, but were pleased to continue a portion of lapsed life-pensions to the relations and dependants of the deceased pensioners.

In 1862, on the demise of Mohidin Khatu, one of the four widows of the late Nawáb (whose pension was sanctioned in the same Government Order as my grandmothers and on the same terms), a pension of Rs. 60 was granted by Government to her sister Ahmed Khatu.

Recently, in 1877, on the death of Karim Khatu Masahiba, another widow of the late Nawáb, a monthly pension of Rs. 210 was granted to one Mahomed Abbas Alli Khan, the adopted son of the deceased.

In 1875 the Government were pleased to enhance the pension of one Dowlat Khatu on the demise of her grandmother. Besides this several members of the Arcot family* were, I understand, allowed double pension.

* 1. Hyder Jung Bahadur. 2. Azimudowlah. 3. Nadimudowlah. 4. Ahmad Nisa Begum.

I quote the above instances merely to show that if my request were complied with, it will not be the first time that the Government have stretched out a helping hand to a descendant of an old Ruler of the country. I leave the future welfare of my children entirely in the generous hands of the Government, and I am hopeful that if I should with the aid of Government be able to impart to my children an education befitting their rank and their connection with a Royal family, Government would be in a position to recognize their claims for admission into the higher ranks of their service. Should the Government not be pleased to give a favorable ear to my petition, a very dark future awaits my children. I dare say that Government will not be so ungenerous as to allow them to starve after my death: they will probably, as they have done in other cases, continue a portion of my pension to my senior widow on condition of her supporting my children and other dependants; but the result will be disastrous to my boys. Unrecognized by Government and uneducated, they will gradually sink into the level of ordinary masses till all traces of their connection with an old Royal family should disappear, a consummation which the Mahomedan community cannot but view with regret.

I therefore earnestly hope that this application will meet with your sympathetic support.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 18th March 1881, No. 147.

Ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 33. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department. dated Fort St. George, 18th March* 1881, *No.* 148.

I am directed to transmit, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a petition from Mahomed Dávood Khan Bahadur, grandson of the late Nawáb of Kurnool, praying that an addition be made to his present pension to enable him to support and suitably educate his six children. It will be recollected that the Nawáb, after being deposed by the British Government, was murdered at Trichinopoly when a State prisoner. His son, Gulam Mahomed

Khan, the father of the memorialist, received a monthly allowance of Rs. 833. On his death, in 1853, this sum was continued to the memorialist (grandson of the ex-Nawáb), to his own sister, and to his half-sister* in the following proportions :—

* Daughter of the "Shadi" wife of Gulam Mahomed.

	RS.
To Memorialist	400
„ his Sister	50
„ his Half-sister	70

leaving Rs. 313 unappropriated. Of Mahomed Dávood's share, the sum of Rs. 100 is paid on separate receipt to his mother direct from the treasury. He has three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is about 12 years of age, and the second about 11 years, both being well-mannered, intelligent lads, and apparently deserving of a good education, which it is entirely out of the power of the father to provide without assistance from Government.

2. Mahomed Dávood's grandmother, Sádat Khatu, widow of the deposed Nawáb, died in 1876, when her pension of Rs. 333½ lapsed to the State under the express directions† given in 1840; and proposals made by the Collector of the district for continuing a portion of her pension to her great grand-children—the sons and daughters of Mahomed Davood—were negatived by this Government, as being opposed to those orders.

† Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th November 1840, reprinted in the accompanying Proceedings, No. 147, dated 18th March 1881, as annexure.

3. I am to say, however, that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has carefully considered the matter, and thinks that it may be dealt with on its own merits. The children, whose education it is desired to promote, are the only great grandsons by direct male descent of the deposed Nawáb, and His Excellency in Council believes it to be on every ground desirable that the British Government should do what it can to temper the fall of the family by training the younger members to attain and maintain a respectable position. They are entirely dependent on the State.

4. The addition to the pension proposed by the Collector (Rs. 200) appears to this Government insufficient for the purpose desired, and I am to recommend that Rs. 300 be sanctioned.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nepal.

Read the following paper :—

No. 34. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Government Agent, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd March* 1881 [*Current No.* 142].

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in G.O., Political Department, dated 6th February 1881, No. 69, I again attended His Excellency Maharaja Sir Ranudip Sing during his tour through the Presidency, which was extended from the 6th February to the 2nd March, on which latter date I parted from him at Raichur, whence he proceeded to Bombay.

The party which accompanied His Excellency consisted, as far as I could learn, of eighteen ladies, forty-three female servants, ten superior officers, and 400 (more or less) soldiers and followers.

His Excellency proceeded from Raichur *viâ* Madura to Rámesvaram; thence by ship to Tuticorin, and from that place he returned to Raichur *viâ* Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Conjeeveram, and Arkónam.

Sudden and frequent alterations of His Excellency's plans rendered it sometimes difficult to make corresponding arrangements and doubtlessly entailed needless trouble on the Civil authorities concerned in making them, but I am glad to say that His Excellency had not any occasion to complain of the arrangements made for him being imperfect, and he desired me to convey to Government his sincere thanks for the courteous attention paid to him by them, and by all the officials concerned in facilitating his tour through the Madras Presidency.

I beg to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the hearty co-operation of the Talukdar of Raichur in making arrangements for the reception of His Excellency at that station. I should mention that His Excellency's guard of honor was furnished by one of His Highness the Nizam's regiments.

Taking into consideration the apparent absence of control and discipline, the behaviour of His Excellency's followers was on the whole satisfactory. I believe that three casualties occurred among them, but I have only personal knowledge of one, which was caused by sunstroke.

I have the honor to forward, with necessary vouchers, a contingent bill for the expenses incurred by me, &c., during my attendance on His Excellency. Should it be desired I will submit copy of my diary for that time.

No. 35. ORDER THEREON, 21st March 1881, No. 150.

Major Baynes is thanked for the efficient discharge of the duty entrusted to him.

2. The Accountant-General is authorized to admit the contingent expenses, amounting to Rs. (741-4-0) seven hundred and forty-one and Annas four.

3. The following letter will be sent to the Government of India.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 36. *To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St George,* 21*st March* 1881, *No.* 151.

I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government in the Political Department, No. 150, dated 21st March 1881, recording the report by Major C. D. Baynes, who was placed in attendance on the Nepal Prime Minister, Sir Ranudip Sing, on the occasion of his second visit to this Presidency.

2. I am also to enclose an extract from a confidential letter received from Major Baynes regarding the followers of His Excellency, and to add that their conduct is reported to have been on the whole very good.

3. In conclusion the Right Honorable the Governor desires me to state that he trusts that if any such visit should again be paid, timely warning may be given to the Government, or at all events to the Governor, as Sir Ranudip Sing appeared with all his followers quite unexpectedly, and without any notice whatever.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Rent due to France.

Read the following papers :—

No. 37. *De S. E. le Gouverneur des Etablissements Français dans l'Inde, à Son Excellence le Très-Honorable Monsieur ADAM, Gouverneur de la Présidence de Madras, daté Pondichéry, le* 10 *Mars* 1880, *No.* 8 [*Current No.* 149].

Afin de pouvoir assurer le service des paiements dans l'Etablissement de Mahé, j'ai l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien donner l'ordre de faire délivrer au nom du Trésorier payeur de Pondichéry sur la collecte de Tellicherry (Côte Malabare) par les soins de M. le Collecteur de la division du Sud Arcot une traite de cinq mille roupies (5,000). Le montant de cet effet remis à l'ordre du Trésorier payeur de Pondichéry serait précompté sur la rente de l'Inde.

No. 521.

Referred for early report to the Accountant-General.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

15*th March* 1881.

No. 38. *From H. F. CLOGSTOUN, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George,* 16*th March* 1881, *No.* 1056 [*Current No.* 162].

Resource Department.

With reference to your endorsement on letter from His Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry, dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that the Collector of South Arcot may be directed to grant a transfer receipt for the sum of Rs. 5,000 applied for on the Collector of Malabar, debiting the amount under " Advances recoverable," which head will receive credit by deduction of the amount from the next quarterly instalment of compensation payable to the French Government from the Cuddalore Treasury. The papers received are returned in original.

No. 39. ORDER THEREON, 21st March 1881, No. 152.

The Collector of South Arcot is authorized to issue a transfer receipt for Rs. 5,000 on the Collector of Malabar in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the French Government, debiting the amount under " Advances recoverable," to be adjusted against the next quarterly instalment of compensation payable to the French Government from the Cuddalore Treasury.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 40. *To His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated Fort St. George,* 21*st March* 1881, *No.* 153.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, dated 10th March 1881, No. 8, and to inform you that the necessary instructions have been given to the Collector of South Arcot to issue a transfer receipt for Rs. 5,000 on the Collector of Malabar in favor of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the French Government, debiting the amount under " Advances recoverable," to be adjusted against the next quarterly instalment of compensation payable to the French Government from the Cuddalore Treasury.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. P. ADAM.

Vallur Zemindari, Kistna District.

Read the following papers :—

No. 41. To HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Fort St. George, Bezváda.

The Humble Memorial of CHINTA CHINA VENKATADRY, CHINTA MADHAVARAYUDU, NARRA NAGANNA, &c., inhabitants of Chintavari lanka, a hamlet of Vellore, in the Zemindari of Vallúr, Kistna District.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That your Grace's humble memorialists respectfully beg to bring to your Grace's notice the difficulties and troubles in which they have been entangled owing to the mismanagement of the affairs of the Vallúr Zemindari by the Zemindar's officials, regarding whose conduct the Collector's Head Sheristadar of this district, the Tahsildar of the taluk, and several other high officials of the district bear testimony, and your Grace's humble memorialists sincerely trust that they meet with justice if due consideration is given for the disposal of their grievances entered in the following lines.

2. That your Grace's humble memorialists submissively beg to state that the Zemindar of Vallúr left his abode at Vallúr, which is the head-quarter station of the Zemindari from the time of his forefathers, and now took his new abode at a small village called Pungadigudem, in the Ellore Taluk of the Godávari District, leaving the management of the affairs of the Zemindari in the hands of a tyrannical, oppressive, and arbitrary manager, by name Talluri China Venkatachellam Gar, and of an ignorant, little educated, and less useful Mukteyar Agent, by name Paniharam Venkata Ramanujacharlu Gar. The mismanagement of these two officials had caused your humble memorialists and others to desert their villages for fear of ill-treatment, leaving their lands as waste and go abroad in search of food.

3. That your Grace's humble memorialists are unable to express in any terms the difficulties and troubles they have undergone during the last three years of great famine for want of houses and food, they having been driven away from their houses with their children and cattle in one open midday of the hot weather of 1877, because they were unable to bear the extraordinary high rates of rent. Your Grace's humble memorialists could not get any place until one year for their settlement, and therefore wandered over the country for some time, and then settled down themselves as opportunities offered in eighteen villages of the Répalle and Gudiváda Taluks and of Núzvíd Division.

4. That your Grace's humble memorialists further beg to represent that the ryots residing in the villages of the other Zemindaries of this district have never been subjected to such difficulties as described above. Those residing in the Núzvíd Zemindari had the fortune of receiving puttas from the Zemindar. Those of the Devarakót Zemindari have a similar fortune, besides being rich enough to protest against the Zemindar's irregularities and extortions in any Civil or Criminal Courts. The Zemindar of Muktyala has the fear for spread of bad name amongst people in general. The other Zemindars of the district are afraid of the Court's expenses in the same way as their ryots would do.

5. That your Grace's humble memorialists had the fortune of leading a peaceful life during the time of the present Zemindar's father, but now, owing to the mismanagement of the affairs by the Manager and Mukteyar Agent, they underwent all the difficulties that a man could. The ryots in this Zemindari are wretchedly very poor and timid, and so could not go to any Court for fear of their inability to contest with their Zemindar with enormous expenses. The present Zemindar's father died only about eight years ago, leaving property worth about five lakhs of rupees, both ready cash and Government bonds, jewelry and other furniture. During these seven

or eight years the ready cash and Government bonds, &c., amounting in all to three or four lakhs of rupees, have been done away with either in the shape of Court's expenses for driving away the disliked ryots from their villages, or in the way of amusement in catching, &c. Hence money was wanting, and the ryots are the only means through whom it could be procured either by enhancing the rates or collecting it in the shape of fines, &c.

6. That your Grace's humble memorialists had the misfortune of having no puttas from the Zemindar, no receipts given for rents paid by the ryots. There may perhaps be some accounts for name's sake, which, if duly examined and checked, would be found all incorrect. No survey and demarkation of the fields under the holdings of the ryots ever made. Hence great confusion among the ryots and under-hand dealing with the Zemindar's officers. Oppression and extortion are very common here. For instance, one ryot named Chinta Lakshmiah had been driven out from Vallúr village through the instrumentality of the District Munsif's Court for refusing to give his house-site and backyard for the construction of a road in that village at the Zemindar's expense. This ryot is now turned into an insane, having lost his whole property worth about three thousand rupees and the house and site above referred to, and he is now begging from door to door.

7. Another ryot is now being sued in the District Munsif's Court at Bezváda for a sum of Rs. 200 odd for refusing to pay a fine of 24 rupees imposed upon the ryot for misappropriating two palmyra fruits worth half pie (or $\frac{1}{24}$ of an anna) from the Government (British) tope at Vallúr. This ryot also left his abode at Vallúr for fear of being ill-treated by the Zemindar's servants.

8. Once in disposing of a case committed to the Court of Sessions at Guntúr, the then District Judge, Mr. W. Wilson, had occasion to remark that the District Magistrate should keep one of his two eyes upon the Vallúr Zemindari and guard against exactions of illegal fines from the ryots, as such a practice prevails to a great extent in this Zemindari. This remark was passed by Mr. W. Wilson from an experience of the district, as he was for a long time Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kistna.

9. In the British Government and during your Grace's tenure of Governorship of the Madras Presidency, if your Grace's humble memorialists are unable to live in peace and tranquility in the places where their forefathers had lived and died, and of which places they have a patrimonial affection, they would only think that it is their misfortune to meet with such a fate as they are now destined to, and they would give up all hopes of leading a ryot's life and eventually become beggars. Their lands have arbitrarily been taken away, their houses destroyed, and their house-sites now being ploughed for cultivation. Thus forty families are now without houses and food, and have scattered over the country. If due inquiry is to be made into the cases of each person, it would take some months or rather days to be acquainted with all the details of the injustice done to them, and for such a purpose a proper officer might be deputed and justice done. With these hopes they are praying GOD to persuade your Grace's mercy to inspect the locality which is very close to Vallúr village, and order your Grace's humble memorialists to be blessed with the fortune of having their houses rebuilt in those very places where they formerly existed, and their lands, which is their ancestral property, may also be restored to them. This piece of justice they can never expect in future to be done except in the time of your Grace's peaceful and just administration.

10. That your Grace's humble memorialists finally beg to represent that a deserving man (who would take interest in the prosperity and welfare of the ryots over whom he had to rule) on behalf of Government may be appointed to manage the affairs of the Zemindari, removing the present Manager Talluri China Venkatachellam Gar and Mukteyar Agent P. V. Ramanujacharlu Gar from their respective posts, and survey and demarcation of the fields introduced into the Zemindari, as also the system of exchanging puttas and muchilkas between the Zemindar and the ryots.

11. That your Grace's humble memorialists respectfully beg to conclude their memorial by representing that they may be ordered to take their abodes in their

several respective villages of the Zemindari, and that their lands, to which they have immemorial right, may be restored to them.

For which act of justice and benevolence your Grace's humble memorialists shall ever pray.

BEZVADA,
31*st January* 1880.

No. 438.

Forwarded to the Collector of Kistna for the favor of remarks.

(By order.)

MASULIPATAM, (Signed) BERTIE HOBART, Major,
5*th February* 1880. *Military Secretary.*

No. 42. *From J. KELSALL, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 24th February* 1881, *No.* 440 [*Current No.* 131].

When His Grace the Duke of Buckingham visited this district in March 1880, certain ryots of Chintavari lanka, a village in the Vallúr Zemindari of this district, presented a petition to him, which was referred to the Collector for his remarks.

2. They complained generally of the oppression and injustice they suffered at the hands of the Zemindar, who, for his own amusement, was habitually absent from his Zemindari, leaving the management of the estate to unscrupulous subordinates. Puttas and muchilkas were never exchanged with them; their rents were arbitrarily raised from year to year. If they resisted false suits were brought against them, fines were illegally imposed, they were wrongfully confined and in other ways maltreated, and in one instance, in 1876, forty families were driven from their village, and their houses levelled to the ground and the sites ploughed up.

3. Mr. Horsfall directed Mr. Fiddian, Head Assistant Collector, to submit an early report. He contented himself with passing it on to the Tahsildar, and on September 5th, report was received of a vague and inconclusive character. I then directed the Head Assistant to personally visit the estate at once, and inquire into the general state of affairs on the spot, particularly with reference to the statement that forty families had been in 1876 ejected from their lands and houses.

4. Mr. Fiddian on this went to Vallúr and spent some time on the estate personally inquiring into all complaints, and in January he submitted a report. Copies of all these papers I have the honor to enclose.

5. It will be seen that Mr. Fiddian considers that the complaints are substantially accurate, and that, for a series of years, the ryots of this estate have been harassed and oppressed in a shameful way.

6. In his report and in the depositions recorded by him, specific instances are given of harsh treatment, illegal imprisonments, wrongful confinements, and false suits. In particular Mr. Fiddian has satisfied himself by personal inspection that the story of forty families being driven from Chintavari lanka, of their houses being destroyed, their house-sites ploughed up, their wells choked with sand, &c., is quite true.

7. The present Zemindar succeeded his father about eight years ago. Both his father and his grandfather were excellent landlords, careful of their tenants, prudent, and desirous of sustaining the honor of the family. The present Zemindar is a dissolute young spendthrift, who has collected round him the scum of the district, and has in a few years, according to common report, squandered all the money left him by his predecessors. He hardly ever visits his estate, he is too much detested to make it pleasant for him to do so, but he spends his time at Pungadigudem in the Godávari District. His principal agents at Vallúr were Talluri Venkatachellam and Paniharam

Venkata Ramanjachari. I believe I am correct in saying that the latter is an ex-convict.

8. While in the estate one recent case of oppression came under Mr. Fiddian's notice. The principal offender was Talluri Venkayya, son of this Venkatachellam, and the rest were peons and hangers-on of the Zemindar. He tried them criminally, and convicted all for rioting, house-trespass to commit theft, and theft in a building. The conviction was upheld on appeal to the Court of Session. I enclose copies of the judgments of both Courts.

9. The Zemindar has not been without warning. In the course of last year I spoke to him of the certain result of the downward course he seemed bent on following, and urged him to make a beginning by changing his principal advisers. He promised that he would do so, but at the time I did not believe him, nor did he do so till recently. And even this was, I believe, only brought about because a warrant for forgery was out against Venkatachellam.

10. For all the cruelties and illegalities committed in his name during the last five or six years, the Zemindar cannot escape responsibility. But as if on purpose to identify himself still more closely with them, he has within the last fortnight served on the Head Assistant Magistrate and the Tahsildar of Bezváda the appended notice of a suit against them for damages laid at half a lakh of rupees. I do not suppose he has any intention of bringing such a suit; he must know that no Court would give him a farthing damages. It is intended partly for bravado, and partly to intimidate the subordinate dependants. He must have known that the inquiry Mr. Fiddian made had been directed by His Grace the Governor.

11. I am obliged further to say that the condition of the District Munsif's Court at Bezváda has facilitated all this tyranny, and has enabled the Civil law to be used as an engine to crush out all opposition. The present Munsif has been there for at least twelve years. Without imputing to him anything worse, he is so indolent and ignorant that he is simply a tool in the hands of more designing men around him. His shifts to evade responsibility and shirk work, his utter incapacity for his position, are the laughing-stock and scandal of the district. I claim to speak with some knowledge, for I have watched him for the three years I have been in the district. For about half of that time I was his District Judge, and had every opportunity of forming an opinion of his work. I believe that I then demi-officially suggested his transfer. The unfavorable opinion I then held of him is, I know, shared to the full by Messrs. Horsfall, Horsbrough, and Buick, recent Judges of this district. Mr. Grahame, the present Judge, intends to recommend that he should be transferred as soon as possible or made to retire. I mention his case here, because I consider a good and firm District Munsif at Bezváda is a most important thing. The jurisdiction of the Court is principally over Zemindari villages, and the amount of harm that can be done by such a Court, when presided over by a man like the present Munsif, is incalculable.

12. The Government will notice among these papers references to the right of the Zemindar to islands (lankas) in the river. It is stated that these are not within the boundaries of the estate as laid down in the permanent sanad; but that they are recent formations to which he has no title and which have been illegally taken possession of by him. On this point I have directed a full inquiry to be made.

13. It remains for the Government to decide what steps should be taken to mark their sense of the conduct of the Zemindar. A certificate* of honor was given to him on January 1st, 1877, not for anything he had done, but in recognition of the services to the State of his father and grandfather. I recommend that this be formally recalled as a mark of displeasure, and that he be deprived of the title of "Raja"† which he assumes to himself and of "Bahadur"† at the end of his official title.

* *Vide* correspondence ending with G.O., No. 496, November 22nd, 1880, Political Department.

† See correspondence ending with G.O., No. 185, May 1st, 1880, Political Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 178.

To Mr. Fiddian for early report as to the allegation of the petitioners as to the Manager and Mukteyar of the Zemindar and other points. Were petitioners expelled from their houses and lands ?

(Signed) J. G. HORSFALL,
Collector.

5th February 1880.

From J. N. ATKINSON, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Collector of the Kistna District, dated 3rd September 1880, No. 333.

Reg. No. 41.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 178, dated 5th February 1880, I have the honor to submit, herewith, all the papers connected with the matter therein referred to, together with the Tahsildar of Bezváda's report* thereon. This report is so full that but few remarks are called for from me, especially as I have no personal knowledge of the matters referred to.

* Dated 10th July 1880, No. 2258, with twenty-four enclosures.

2. The subject appears to me to be one which opens very large questions with regard to the law of landlord and tenant in this Presidency, as, for instance, whether Section 3 of the Rent Recovery Act (VIII of 1865) is intended to be compulsorily binding on all the landlords therein referred to, *i.e.*, whether it is designed to render it compulsory on landlords to enter into putta and muchilka with their tenants unless the landlord and tenant come to a definite agreement to dispense with putta and muchilka (Section 7); and again whether, in limiting so narrowly the power of landlords to enhance their tenants' rent, that Act is a correct interpretation of previously existing law and custom—a fact which has, I believe, been much questioned by high authorities on the subject. It is, I think, sufficiently evident that the petitioners, Venkatadri and others, have been subjected to rack-renting and oppression. Following the suggestion made by the Tahsildar in his report, I sent to the agent of the estate and desired him to produce the khuts of the last fifteen or twenty years. This was more than a month ago. He has up to date not produced them. I conclude from this that he has some good reason for not producing them.

3. Whatever explanation may be tendered by the agent for the voluntary quitting of their houses by so many people, it cannot be denied that nothing but circumstances of a very abnormal kind would induce a ryot to desert his ancestral house and land.

4. I would particularly draw your attention to the question mooted by the Tahsildar in the concluding paragraph of his report with regard to the ownership of the lankas in the river.

From J. KELSALL, Esq., Acting Collector, to the Head Assistant Collector of the Kistna District, dated Masulipatam, 11th September 1880, No. 1988.

Your letter, No. 333, of September 3rd, 1880, reporting on the petition of certain ryots of the Vallúr Zemindari.

2. I have the honor to request that you will, as soon as possible, personally visit the Zemindari and inquire into the general state of affairs, and particularly with reference to the complaint that forty families of Chintavari lanka were in 1877 ejected from their lands and houses.

3. The matter is one of considerable importance, and should be promptly inquired into on the spot.

4. The enclosures of your letter are returned.

From J. P. FIDDIAN, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, dated Kanchikacherla, 22nd December 1880.

With reference to the petition of Chinta China Venkatadri and others, formerly of Chintavari lanka, Vallúr Zemindari, endorsed to me for report, I have the honor to report as follows :—

The complaints made by petitioners seem to be—

(1) that forty families, being unable to bear the very high rates lately imposed on lands in Chintavari lanka, were obliged to leave their ancestral lands and houses in Fasli 1286;

(2) that no puttahs or receipts used to be given them;
(3) that one Chinta Lakshmanna was ruined by means of the Munsif's Court at Bezváda, he having refused to give up his house and site for a new road in Vallúr; and
(4) that a ryot is now being sued in Bezváda District Munsif's Court for Rs. 200, because he refused to pay a fine of Rs. 24 imposed for taking two palmyra fruits from a Government tope.

The petitioners also request—

(a) that a Government officer may be appointed to manage the Zemindari;
(b) that survey and demarkation of all the lands may be made; and, lastly,
(c) that they may be restored to their lands and houses.

As to No. (1) from my inquiry on the spot, it seems clear that about forty families were turned out of holdings which had been in their families' possession for two or three generations, and that they were induced to leave—

(a) partly by threats of their houses being burned down;
(b) partly by inconvenience caused them (*e.g.*, their well was filled up and their cattle systematically impounded when they went to the lanka to graze); and
(c) by means of warrants for execution of decrees obtained in the Bezváda Munsif's Court.

There seems to be no doubt that the reason why these people were harassed in this way by Talluri Venkatachellam and Paniharam Ramanujacharlu, two of the Zemindar's chief officers, was that they refused to pay greatly enhanced rates of shist in 1284 and 1285, in consequence of which their lands were given to people from the Godávari District. This of course amounts to ejectment, and is contrary to Act VIII of 1865, and the ryots would clearly have been entitled to reinstatement if they had sued summarily at the time, as they seem to have been advised to do by the Tahsildar (*vide* his report of 15th September 1876).

2. The rates for some lanka fields for faslis from 1282 to 1288 are shown in the English Statement, No. ——, which is an abstract of the muchilkas forwarded by Paniharam Ramanujacharlu, as all he could find among the Zemindar's records. It is noted that up to Fasli 1285 inclusive only muchilkas for $25\frac{1}{2}$ kattis of land in various lankas are sent; none of these relate to petitioners' lands, except one for about 11 acres in 1283. (The same officer states that muchilkas for 1285 were only given verbally.)

3. It is very noticeable how easy it would be to forge such muchilkas. In almost every case there is only the mark of the ryot supposed to have executed the document and the signature of two Zemindari Curnams. In one case no fasli is stated, and in another there are no witnesses, and the executant only marks the document.

4. No weight can, therefore, be attached to these muchilkas.

5. According to the statements made by the ryots examined they went on paying the same rates up to 1285, when rates from twice to five times as great as usual were demanded, or even greater than that.

6. The ryots refused to pay such rates, and were told to give up land and go. They have ever cultivated the land as usual without giving muchilka.

7. In 1286 they were again called on to pay enhanced rates and again refused, in consequence of which muchilka was taken from different Godávari men. The ryots still went on cultivating, and the Godávari men filed suits against them to obtain compensation for the latter being prevented from cultivating the whole land.

8. Warrants appear to have been obtained against eighteen of the principal of them, either for Court expenses or in execution of the decree on a forged or other bonds for debt (it does not seem clear from their statements how the warrants were obtained, and the records of the suits have not yet been obtained). Armed with these warrants, the two complained against seem to have gone to petitioners' houses with a large mob and frightened the eighteen into going away. Seeing these eighteen depart, the others also went partly through fear and partly through their well being filled up, &c.

9. On going to the spot, I saw three wells, each neatly lined with brick—one was dry, one had water at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet from the top, and the third was filled up.

10. There were remains of about twenty houses, mostly placed on mounds (in case of floods) which must have been raised at some expense, in some cases Rs. 200, it is said, having been expended.

11. Several hundred acres of this (Chintavari) lanka are now waste and have jungle shrubs on them four or five feet high, because (as the ryots say) even the Godávari people cannot pay the rates.

12. According to Ramanujacharlu's statement only $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 kattis of Chintavari lanka are cultivated this year, and about 20 kattis, or 380 acres and odd, are waste.

13. I saw there also a large palmyra tope of over a hundred trees now in the Zemindar's servants' enjoyment, formerly a charitable tope of the expelled villagers.

14. It is not in the least probable that these ryots would of their own accord desert such valuable holdings, and the fact of their having spent so much money on wells, trees, and mounds for their dwellings, goes far to show that they held their land for a very long time, and at any rate thought they had a settled tenure.

15. The site of the village was cultivated with tobacco last year as appears from the stalks now in the ground, and from Ramanujacharlu's admission. He also states that he heard that the ryots of this lanka were removed in consequence of a letter from the Collector ordering that certain houses should be removed from outside the Kistna flood bund to a safe place. But from the letters themselves (true copies enclosed) it appears that that order had nothing to do with this village, and Ramanujacharlu himself says lower down that the ryots (petitioners) cultivated the lanka till four years ago and then their land was given to Godávari men (Bandaru Bramhadu, &c.) who brought suits against them (the petitioners) for cultivating land given to them, and the petitioners could not pay expenses.

16. It appears clear, then, that petitioners for not agreeing to pay higher rents were driven out of their ancestral holdings about four years ago by various means, some legal and some illegal.

17. It appears that as long ago as July 1876 the Tahsildar reported that from his inquiry it appeared the Vallúr Zemindar was trying to make ryots of lankas pay higher rates by driving their cattle to the pound.

18. Also in September 1876 in a more detailed report he states that several ryots of Chintavari lanka complained that several lankas had been taken by force from them though these had been in their ancestors' possession and every kist had been paid; that if their cattle went to the lanka, the Zemindar's servants impounded them, and prevented the Munsif from giving receipts for fees paid; and that the Tanedar was then threatening to turn them out of Chintavari lanka.

19. In that inquiry, three of the Zemindar's Curnams deposed that some of the then petitioners, Chinta Narayana, &c., had Chintavari lanka since some time before Fasli 1212 (or more than seventy-eight years ago) till 1285, and that they had other lankas ever since they were formed.

20. It is quite clear from that inquiry that the Zemindar was then (1876, July to September) raising the rents of various lankas and trying to turn out the ryots who had held them for a long time.

21. As to complaint No. (2), from the inquiry it seems clear that no puttas were generally given to the ryots, but muchilkas were taken from them, and that receipts for rent paid were not generally given. This I believe is the common practise in the Zemindaris of this division. I enclose papers in a case in which the principal petitioner Chinta Venkatadri established before the Civil Court that he did not give muchilka, and that his cattle had been illegally distrained, but he could not obtain the cattle as ordered by the District Court as they had already been sold some three months before the appeal decree was given.

22. As to point No. (3) the complaint is more or less exaggerated, but appears to have some truth in it.

23. Complaint No. (4) seems an exaggeration, but the present (Acting) Munsif of Vallúr states that he was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 24, because his son picked up two palmyra fruits in the Zemindar's tope; that he said he could not pay and was then confined for several days in the fort at Vallúr, but finally was released as one of the peons had stabbed him when the Police came; and that afterwards he was sued on a forged bond, but the suit was dismissed.

24. This story of the fining and the imprisonment in default may or may not be true, but it certainly is indirectly corroborated by the numerous other cases deposed to, where fines were imposed by Talluri Venkatachellam for acts such as picking up wood seen floating down the river (alleged), allowing of cattle to stray in lanka lands, &c. The usual process of levying fines once imposed seems simple but effectual; the offender is ordered to pay and on refusal is confined in the fort for a few days, or his cattle are forcibly "borrowed" by the Zemindar's servants till he agrees to pay. As a last resort bonds are forged or old debts are remembered or feigned, and the whole machinery of the Civil law is brought to bear on the person and property of the refractory ryot. This is the account given by the deponents before me, and I see no reason whatever to disbelieve them.

25. I have pending before me now some six complaints against Talluri Venkatachellam of various oppressive and fraudulent acts, and am only prevented from testing the truth of these complaints by the fact that I cannot get a warrant of arrest executed. A complaint of forgery against the same individual has been pending in the Tahsildar's Court for some time, but he also, I believe, has up to now been unable to secure three defendants' attendance. I do not see how petitioners' prayers can be granted; probably if they sued in the Civil Court for reinstatement they might be successful.

26. I think it quite established, (i) that for the last five years numerous attempts (some successful and some not) have been made in Vallúr Zemindari to oust ryots who would not pay enormously enhanced rates for lands which they have occupied for sixty or seventy years and upwards, and (ii) that in making those attempts numerous illegal and clearly criminal acts have been committed; also (iii) that the principal agents in these matters have been Paniharam Ramanujacharlu and Talluri Venkatachellam, but more especially the latter; and (iv) that in other matters many illegal if not criminal acts have been performed (particularly with respect to fines imposed on ryots).

27. I wish I could say, in conclusion, that the Zemindar himself was not to blame for any of the above mentioned evil practises; they have been going on for five years at least, during which the Zemindar has frequently visited Vallúr, if not resided there, and must have heard numerous complaints. Also it seems improbable in the last degree that his two chief servants would have ventured on all these offences and ruinous (to the estate) practise if they had known them to be contrary to his wishes.

28. I would add that I think steps should be taken (if this has not already been done) to ascertain what lankas have been newly formed since the Zemindar's family first received the sanad for Vallúr, as I believe that several separate lankas (the names of some of them will be found in the deposition taken before me) have been formed which the Zemindar enjoys, but does not pay anything to Government for, though they are not included in his sanad.

29. The Zemindar states in a somewhat insolent communication (which is a reply to an Inayatnamah calling for his sanad for perusal) complaining of loss of rent caused by this revenue inquiry, held as he says behind his back; that in 1849 Mr. Newell divided the river-bed into two portions—one for the Vallúr Zemindar, and the other for Government Of this I know nothing, but would urge that full inquiry be made both to secure the rights of Government and for the protection of the unhappy cultivators.

30. While on this subject I venture to enclose a long and careful memorandum on the subject of these lankas written by the present Bezváda Tahsildar in 1875, with a view to being sent up, but which appears not to have been sent. He states therein that he has noticed several new lankas being formed, and urges the immediate assertion of Government's undoubted right to lankas formed in midstream in the Kistna. I fully concur with him in his suggestion, and think the present a very opportune moment for going fully into the question.

P.S.—I enclose Original Suit, No. 347 of 1876, against Chinta Subbanna and eighteen others in which Karindibba lanka is decreed to Karna Ramudu; defendants to pay all costs (Rs. 316-11-0).

Original Suit, No. 350 of 1876, also enclosed, is a similar decree against Motur Naganna and thirteen others in regard to part of Chilakalludibba lanka; the costs in this case are Rs. 372 (plaintiff's only).

14*th January* 1881, (Intld.) J. P. F.

Chinta Chinna Vencatadri, son of Chinna Krishnamma, now of Billapad, Gudiváda.

In Fasli 1286 the Zemindar told us not to cultivate land in Chintavari lanka. I had one katti of land on that lanka from my forefathers; I cultivated it for twenty years or so. I did not leave it when told. The Zemindar gave my land and that of Chinta Subbanna to an eastern man.

The eastern man filed a suit against us at Bezváda for cultivating land out of his katti. Then the eastern man also cultivated, and the Court ordered half to be given to him and half to Subbanna, &c. Then Venkatachellam forged bonds to say that we had borrowed money of the Zemindar, &c. Then the Court decreed against us (*ex parte*), and we were turned out.

There were warrants out against eighteen people; there were complaints against others, so they were frightened and left. Altogether forty families or so left through fear in our lanka. They left at noon because the warrants were executed in the morning.

The warrants were in suits brought by the eastern man for loss of crop through our not allowing him to cultivate the whole.

My brother-in-law, Nara Suranna, was put in jail within a year back on warrant in one of these cases to frighten me and the rest from telling the truth. Chinta Lakshmanna is not insane, but talks too much.

In 1285 and 1286 I paid Rs. 50 for my katti, and before that Rs. 60 for ten faslis, and before that I do not know the rate. My rate has not been raised.

The Zemindar has raised the rent of Chinta Subbanna and Chigarapati Seetanna and Chinta Ramakistamma and others. My land is bad.

Ganne Ganganna's son took two palmyra fruits out of the Zemindar's tope, and Ganganna was fined Rs. 24; he refused to pay and a document (bond for Rs. 225) was forged and a suit brought, but it was dismissed.

18th November 1880.

Before Tahsildar.—I was not in arrears, but they attached my property as that of Narra Naganna, but on my petitioning the Munsif it was released.

Then they forged as kattu in my name and got them attached for arrears; I petitioned the Zillah Court and got a decree and my expenses, but the cattle had already been sold, so I could not recover them.

As soon as we left they threw down our walls by means of elephants.

They used always to fine us if we did not obey. Venkatachellam used to do all the fining. They never gave us cowles, but we only give kattus. But no increase of rent or asking for second payments or raising rents till Ramanujachari and Venkatachellam came (asks for restoration to lands, &c.).

Narra Naganna, son of Bojjaya, of Chekkinela, Núzríd.

I had in Chintavari lanka about 2 kattis of land. My father and forefathers cultivated the same land. The Zemindari was created in my father's time. My father paid about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 for the 2 kattis, some at Rs. 1-8-0 or one rupee a kunta. I remember about twenty years; we left in 1286, and for four years before that they were raising the rent. On about one-quarter of a katti they raised the rent to Rs 5 a kunta (*i.e.*, on eight kuntas), and on the rest they raised it to Rs. 2 a kunta from Rs. 1-8-0. In 1284 they wanted to charge Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 according to rates paid by the eastern (Godávari) men. I said I could not pay it, and so at the end of the old cowle they refused to renew it, *i.e.*, in 1285. We still cultivated in 1285 and 1286. In 1285 they attached my crop and realized rent at the old rates.

At 32 kuntas to a katti = 17 acres.

In 1286 we got no cowle, but went on cultivating, and they gave cowle to a Godávari man and one-quarter of a katti of mine was included in his cowle; he prevented us from cultivating.

The Godávari man sued us (myself and seventeen others) for loss of crop and for difference between our rate and his. A receiver was appointed; but after a few days the Munsif's Court declared that the old tenants should cultivate.

One of the eighteen and four third parties had debts to the Zemindar as he alleged, as he got an *ex parte* decree and seized our property as well; of mine, twelve cattle. They took my house vessels also, and my cattle were taken to Bezváda. I petitioned that I was not a party, but it was not inquired into, and so I paid the Rs. 100 in the warrant and got my cattle released and went home. Then they forged documents that we owed money to the Zemindar or to some rich man in Vallúr.

In the original against us eighteen, Talluri Venkatachellam asked me if I would give up the suit, and if not he would trouble me farther. So I petitioned the Munsif's Court through fear that I gave up the right that I alleged in my answer.

Sic.

Decree was given against us eighteen, and Venkatachellam and Ramanujacharlu came with warrants and asked if we would pay the money; if not, they would burn our houses. They brought 200 people and hindered our cattle from moving about; so we were afraid and left, *i.e.*, eighteen families. They drove us out at 3 P.M. in Vyshaka, *about* April or May. These eighteen men being wealthy men, the others left on the next day, *i.e.*, about twenty families or more, seeing them driven away. They never used to give receipts, but we had no injustice from that till Venkatachellam came and made us pay twice over.

They never used to give us cowle.

Narra Suranna, son of Tirupati Rayudu, of Velpur, Gudiváda.

I had half katti of land in Chintavari lanka; I know for twenty years my father and grandfather had the same land before. My grandfather had 4 kattis which were divided among his sons.

When I began to cultivate I used to pay Rs. 13 or less than a rupee a kunta. T. Venkatachellam came four or five years ago. He asked me to pay Rs. 20; I said I could not, and he gave a kattu to a Godávari man, *i.e.*, the latter gave muchilka at Rs. 5 a kunta for $2\frac{1}{2}$ kuntas of my land, and for the rest of the half katti I do not know the rate.

Venkatachellam made some Malas to get on our house and take off the roof. I went away not being able to bear the oppression. That was after the eighteen men went away. They went away because decrees had been obtained against them on forged documents, and if one man's goods

were not found to satisfy the warrant they took another man's. It was in Vyshaka, four years ago, at 12 noon when they turned us out.

Six months before we went away I took a piece of tumma wood which was floating down the river in the freshes. I took a float and got the wood, and for doing so Venkatachellam fined me Rs. 12. I paid it because I was confined in the fort for three days in a godown. They never gave me a putta, and I do not remember ever getting a receipt for rent.

Chinta Ammanna, son of Guruvaya, of Ganavaram.

In 1286 I was driven out of Chintavari lanka by T. Venkatachellam and B. Ramanujacharlu (the servant and manager to Vallúr Zemindar) and about 200 people. Those two said, will you leave or shall we set fire to the house. I left with my family and cattle, &c. They took away my cattle, goats (I had paid my shist).

I and my village had 50 kachelas of land jointly. Thirty kachelas of ordinary lands were taken away by the Zemindar about nine years ago ; he gave it to another on cowle, and we did not resist not thinking we could succeed. The *kachela* is 17 acres here or a *katti*. After Ramanujacharlu came (nine or ten years ago) he and Venkatachellam asked us to give up the rest. As it was good we refused; he gave it to a Godávari man and took muchilka from him, and forbade us to cultivate. The Godávari man sued us for loss of crop, because we hindered the cultivation, and the rates he engaged to pay were very high. We used to pay the old Zemindar Rs. 44 a katti, and used to pay Rs. 4 or 5 for new accretions. He asked me Rs. 20 an acre for one accretion, though part would be very bad land.

Those two asked us from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 an acre for the 20 kachelas. After he sued us they drove my cattle to the pound very often and so made me present a petition to the Court giving up my right to the land. No document was forged against me.

In Vyshaka those two came with peons and warrants and seized my cattle and me, and took me to Venkatachellam's place and kept me without food or water for a day till I agreed to leave the village. I was told to take my house away ; they kept my cattle, and I took my house away and they gave me my cattle. I again put bamboos and leaves on the walls and lived there. Suddenly our only well was filled up, and we had to go a mile for water. I still stayed two or three days. Then some peons came and took away my cattle and maize and goats, &c. Then I went away with my family. I did not complain as I could not pay the complaint fees and writing petition, batta, &c.

They never gave us receipts for rent, and if we paid money due on bonds they never gave us the document back.

We could not contend with the Zemindar, and so could not file summary suits.

Chinta Subbanna, son of Lakshmana, of Angalur, Gudiváda Taluk.

I appear for my father.

There was an old road from the Vallúr Fort to my house 500 or 600 yards ; six years ago the Zemindar extended it to the river through my, &c., land. The others had all lands given instead, but I had none.

Another old road from north to south in the village just stopped at my house ; that was crooked and so he straightened it and took it through my land ; the walls of my compound were forcibly taken away by Ramanujacharlu and one Dechiraze Raghavayya.

Under the two roads 500 square yards were taken up of my dwelling compound.

A two-roomed house also was removed. I refused to remove the house, and the cattle were impounded in Zemindar's pound. Then my father went to complain to the Tahsildar, and the Zemindar had then put in the Government pound. We paid the fees and two Zemindar's Gumastas and Purnaya and the Munsif Tirapatti Rayudu, a head writer, and others with the duffadar came as we were driving them away and beat my brother and threw him in a ditch. I and my two brothers ran away, and the cattle came to our house. We laid a charge, but it was dismissed for want of evidence.

One of the defendants in that case sued us for damages ; it was pending about a year.

Meantime my father's charge for impounding the cattle was compromised, and we got 300 yards of land for what fell under the roads. We did not remove the hut for two years as the remaining 200 yards were not given.

Then out of enmity the Zemindar got a Devarapalli Reddi to forge a bond for Rs. 240 a if borrowed by me, and got him to sue me. Decree was given in plaintiff's favor. The above defendant's suit for damage to character was also decreed in plaintiff's favor, and I was to pay

Rs. 110. Ginne Mallanna and Gazula Kotilingam were made by Venkatachellam (who told us he would get it done because we refused to take away the house) to forge two documents for Rs. 30 each, and decree was given against us without our knowing anything about it.

Our property did not satisfy the warrants, and they threatened, if we did not leave, they would put us in prison; so we left.

In one of the attachments they dug up our turmeric; we went to ask why, and one of the Zemindar's men cut my father's arm with a sword (shows two scars of cut on left arm).

Ganne Ganganna, Munsif of Vallúr, son of Tegnanna, of Vallúr.

My son was bandyman to Zemindar on Rs. 3-8-0 a-month. He came to *this* garden to get grass, and seeing two palmyra fruits on the ground he took them; two Zemindar peons took him to Venkatachellam. The latter told me to pay Rs. 12 for each fruit. I said I could not. He handed me over to four peons, and they kept me four days in a godown outside the fort, and not letting me go for water or rice. On the fourth evening I was taken before Venkatachellam and told to pay; I offered to give my cattle in lieu of money or let them deduct from my son's pay. He said that would not do. I was thrown down by four peons, Kilaram Balaya, K. Narsimulu, Maganti Nagesha and others, and beaten. While I was lying down, either Venkatachellam or Narsimulu stabbed me in right side (shows scar) with a dagger. Blood came and the Police heard and came, but Venkatachellam spoke to them and they went away, and I was kept in the fort for sixteen days.

Mango tope.

Then Venkatachellam told me I might cultivate without fear.

Two months after a document was forged as though I owed Rs. 200 to the Zemindar; Venkatachellam sued in Zemindar's name; a notice came; some one signed my name. I heard accidentally and sent my cattle to Bander.

The suit was at last dismissed.

Makina Buchaya of Vallúr, Peddi Chimpanna Ganne Suranna, Ganne Pedda Lingaya, Abbini Chinnaya, Makini Suttanna, Ganne Mallanna, Ganna Ratnam, all of Vallúr, know the injustices committed.

Mottur Naganna (70 or 80), son of Chellamaya, now of Chikkinela, Núzvid Division.

I had $1\frac{3}{4}$ kattis out of 20 kattis held jointly in Jilleladibba by Vallúr and other ryots. We used to pay Rs. 3 or Rs. 2-8-0 or less a kunta. About six years ago Ramanujacharlu came and said the Godávari people would give Rs. 18 or 20 a kunta. We gave it up. Chilakalladibba, several of us Narra Naganna, N. Lakshmanna, &c., had jointly on contract; Venkatachellam came four years ago with Ramanujacharlu and told us the Godávari people would pay Rs. 25 a kunta; we said we could not pay. He told us to go; we said it was our ancestral land, and went on ploughing. A suit was brought against us for shist said to be due for the year before; and got a warrant against me for Rs. 150. I do not know in whose name the suit was.

Venkatachellam and Ramanujacharlu said I must give my whole property as security for the warrant amount. They took me and Narra Naganna to the Cutcherry, and we made "nishani." In Iyeshta month they brought warrants against eighteen people for expenses. It is all Venkatachellam.

They attached my six bullocks, each worth Rs. 100, and two bandies, &c., and took them away and sold them.

These two and peons, &c., came and threatened to set fire to our houses if we did not go away.

We went away.

Chinta Subbanna, son of Buchi Vencaya (Narra Chinna Suranna, and Chinta Ramakistamma), of Chikinela, Núzvid.

Three years ago I had 3 kattis of land in Chintavari lanka, and paid at the rate of Rs. 2 an acre, and was paying at about that rate for forty years or so. I always had those 3 kattis and sometimes more.

Five years ago Ramanujacharlu asked us to pay the rates paid by Godávari people; two years we cultivated without cowle at the usual rates; and then he gave us no cowle but gave it to the Godávari man, my land being included.

The Godávari man Bandara Bramadu sued us, eighteen people, for difference between the rate for tobacco and for maize as we ploughed the land. The Court appointed a receiver; the

Zemindar's people cut the crop and took it away. I do not know whether they got warrants from the Múnsif.

Then a warrant came for levying Court expenses; Ramanujacharlu and Venkatachellam told us to leave the place.

The Zemindar's peons drove away my cattle. I left because they prevented me from going to the well, and the washerman from coming to my house, and threatened to burn the house. We all left at noon.

Narra Chinna Suranna, now of Ramanapudi, Gudiváda.

I had three-quarters of a katti in Chintavari lanka for three generations to my knowledge; I paid Rs. 40 a katti, and for accretions Rs. 4 or 5 more. Up to the time we went away we only paid Rs. 40 a katti. The fourth year back they asked at Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 an acre. We refused to give it; so they gave the land to a Godávari man and he sued us. We petitioned that we would obey the Zemindar and gave the petition to Talluri Venkatachellam. Venkatachellam forged documents.

My brother-in-law Chinta Vencatadri petitioned the Governor when he came; Venkatachellam sent for me and asked if I would get the petition compromised if the suits against me were withdrawn. I said he would not do so as his cattle were all attached.

So they got a warrant against me from the Munsif's Court and put me in the jail. I petitioned the District Judge and he transferred the matter to the Bander Munsif who released me. I petitioned the Judge about four months ago. Venkatachellam fined me Rs. 25, ten days before I left the lanka. He said the Mohtad reported that my cattle went into the Zemindar's grass and ordered me to pay Rs. 25, and ordered the peons to beat me. I agreed to pay.

I saw one of our wells filled up; I saw 200 people about the well and Venkatachellam standing there. When they left I found the well filled up.

Chinta Ramakistnamma, son of Buchi Vencaya, of Chikinela, Núzvid.

Four years back I had 2 kattis of land in Chintavari lanka which had been in my family from my ancestors' time. I used to pay Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ or so an acre. Two years before our leaving the lanka they asked me to pay Rs. 20 or 25 an acre. I said I could not pay, so they gave it to the Godávari man. I still ploughed and he sued me at their instigation. They got a warrant against Mottur Naganna and took my property; Viranna, Munsif, having pointed it out as Naganna's. The two came and threatened me and filled up the well. So we went away. Chinta Tataya, Chigurupadi Subbaya, Chinta Buchaya Jasti Seshanna, Mottur Seshanna have now come.

Chinta Tataya, son of Subbaya, now of Chikinela.

I had $2\frac{1}{2}$ kattis of land on Chintavari lanka, Kapura lanka, &c., for fifty years, and before that my ancestors. Five or six years ago we gave up Jilleladibba, for which we paid Rs. 2 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ or so an acre; they asked us to pay Rs. 20 or over an acre. We refused, and it was given to the Godávari man.

Then Chillakalladibba, for which we paid Rs. 2 or Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ an acre, and for which they asked four years ago Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 an acre, they gave to the Godávari man.

They drove us out by making me write a document for Rs. 200. They drove my cattle away and impounded them, so I wrote it.

Then they took away my maize, saying it was in payment of my bond. There was no suit, but took away $\frac{3}{20}$ candy maize and $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{20}$ candy of castors. There was no warrant.

Then they forged another bond against me and sued me on it, and got a warrant and came with it and attached my house and made us go out. We went at noon in May.

They wanted me to pay a fine of Rs. 10 because my cattle went into the Raja's grass. Venkatachellam sent me to the fort for three or four days because I would not pay. The Zemindar was in the fort then. I paid the fine and got out, and then charged Venkatachellam and Ramanujacharlu for wrongful restraint.

They promised me different things, and got me to compromise. That was the fourth year back in Cheyitra month.

Chigurupadu Subbaya, son of Lakshmanna, now of Kapileswarapuram, Núzvid.

I had 2 kattis of land on Chintavari and another lanka; I had it twenty years, and my forefathers before that. I paid Rs. 40 or Rs. 44 a katti. Four years ago Ramanujacharlu

and Venkatachellam ordered me to pay Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 an acre as some Godávari people were paying that. We did not agree and went on cultivating, and they gave the land to the Godávari man. They sued us, and the Court ordered half the land to be given to him and half to us. He sued us for compensation and got a warrant, and they with 200 men brought it and threatened to burn the house. Two months after my bull strayed back to Vallúr, and Venkatachellam took it I heard. I do not know where it is.

Chinta Bushaya, son of Jannardhudu, of Chikinela.

I had 12 acres in Chintavari lanka and 1 katti in other lankas; all ancestral property.

I paid Rs. 24 for the former and Rs. 30 for the katti in the last Raja's time.

After Ramanujacharlu came I paid Rs. 45 for the katti. Four years ago my bullocks died, and I told the Raja I could not pay high rates. He said I must give up the land. My people cultivated the land and paid the shist. They gave my land to others as I could not pay the Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 an acre that they asked.

I gave evidence in favor of my brother and a document of arrears of shist was forged against me, and they sued and got me into the civil jail. I was released when the title of Empress was taken. Soon after they drove away the rest of the village. They left my house and my brother's. They filled up the well and threatened to burn our houses, and never let us have a light in the house.

Dodda Nagudu, a Zemindar's lanka peon, was prominent in filling up the well.

I remember thirty years back; Chilakalla lanka, Kotta Dosaladibba (Kasineniwari on Kee lanka was washed away and formed again).

(Kapura lanka was washed away and formed again.)

Reguladibba, all these were formed since the anicut was built. Marripeda lanka, Panthipeda, and Peddibba or Rajanagarapu lanka also. The Zemindar has them. He does not pay extra peshcush for them.

Jashti Sheshanna, son of Subbaya, of Chikinela.

I had a katti of land on lankas for three generations; I myself paid Rs. 40 for the katti for thirty years. Four years back 2 acres of maize, &c., were cut by T. Venkatachellam's order because we would not give up the lanka land.

They wanted me to pay Re. 1 a kunta extra, (*i.e.*, Rs. 32 extra a katti.) and I would not, so they took my crop. They got warrants against the others, and T. Venkatachellam and Ramanujacharlu and Munsif Veeranna told me to go away. We left; they brought 200 men, and we thought they would kill us. They brought a torch and said they would burn the village.

Chinta Kishtamma, son of Naganna, of Chikinela.

My cattle (20) were attached for Chinta Bushanna and Chinta Sree Ramulu, my cousins, and driven to Bezváda. I petitioned the Bezwáda Munsif. He ordered them to be let loose to go home. They came to my house, and because I opposed the Zemindar, Ramanujacharlu and Venkatachellam came and drove away the cattle and took 4 candies maize and 1½ candies gram and 1½ candies varigê. They told us to leave our house on Chintavari lanka or they would burn it. That night Ramanujacharlu and Venkatachellam came with people and filled up the well. I saw it all at 11 P.M. We went away. When I left the lanka I had 2 kattis of land on the lankas. They asked me Rs. 3 a kunta on half katti; I refused, and they gave it to the Godávari man.

When the river was in flood, I caught a tumma tree which was floating down. Ramanujacharlu fined me Rs. 8 for that. They confined me for three days in the fort for not paying; so I paid.

It was raining heavily once and I was bringing a bag from the lanka. When I got to the boat, I secured it in the Sirkar boat, and for that was fined Rs. 10 by Venkatachellam and Ramanujacharlu. They confined me three days in the fort till I paid.

I had eight *badithê* trees and one *veppa* tree round my house when I left. They were given to the Godávari people.

Chinta Chinna Vencatadri, son of Basavanna, now of Billapad.

The fourth year back Ramanujacharlu and Venkatachellam came and threatened to burn our houses. We went away. They said they would fill up the well, and next morning it was filled up.

My bull and Mottur Sheshanna's bullock strayed two years ago, and Sheshanna's bullock was found this morning among T. Venkatachellam's cattle.

I had 3 kattis of land on the lankas from my great-grandfather; I paid Rs. 120. They gave it to the Godávari man after we went away.

Chinta Subbanna, son of Buchi Vencaya.

I have this morning found in this Zemindar's tope a stone mortar that I left on the lanka four years ago. A year ago a cow of mine strayed from Chikinela; four months ago I saw it with a Mala on Pillela lanka; it has now the Zemindar's mark on it, and I cannot take it away.

Reguladibba Pachika, Pottidibba (Rajanarappadibba, or Potti Razudibba was partly new), Sanjiva Reddidibba, Dosaladibba, all are formed since the anicut was built. All these are now under the Zemindar.

Peddi Subbanna, son of Sakiraya, of Golleyapalli, Gudivdda.

Four years or so ago they got arrest warrants against eighteen of us; I was to pay Rs. 400; my cattle and crop were taken away, and I was put in jail.

I had lanka land on kattu, and my cattle grazed on my land; the Zemindar's servants were driving them away. I remonstrated and they beat me. I charged them seventeen servants at Bezváda. It was dismissed. They were angry and gave my land, 4 kattis, to the Godávari man. They asked me to pay Rs. 20 a kunta. I could not, so they gave it to him. My shist was Rs. 2 a kunta. We cultivated, but Venkatachellam gave the crop to the Godávari man and he sued me for compensation and got a decree for Rs. 400 for Court expenses, and I was sent to jail, and the others were driven away.

Sometimes they used to give receipts, but never gave cowles.

Madhava Rayudu Pachika (seven or eight years ago) was newly formed; the Zemindar took it.

Peddi Pedda Subbanna, Cousin of last, of Gaddipad, Núzvid.

They never gave us putta, but sometimes gave us receipts. I had 2 kattis lanka land.

Paniharam Ramanujacharlu, son of Venkatacharlu, of Bander.

Formerly Manager of Vallúr Estate and Mukteyar Agent.

I got no pay; I got food and expenses. As to the forty families, four years ago there were high floods and Mr. Leman wrote that the villagers should remove to higher places.

It says that 186 houses of Vallúr Shivar Palam should be moved inside the flood bund; I think this includes Chintavari lanka; I do not know whether it includes that lanka. I had nothing to do with turning them out. I heard that it was because of that letter. They showed the Chintavari people land near this garden for houses, and Kasinenivari people land near Devarapalli.

I do not know if Chintavari lanka shist was raised four years ago. Venkatachellam came five years ago. The Tanadar would settle the shist; Purnaya was Tanadar four or five years ago. He is dead. The ryots left Chintavari lanka four years ago; the Godávari men Bandara Bramadu and Kanchumarti Tataya brought suits against them for cultivating land given them, and they could not pay expenses. The land was cultivated by the Chintavari people till then, and the Tanadar gave it to the Godávari man; I do not know why.

On Chintavari lanka 1½ or 2 kattis are cultivated this year, and about 20 kattis are waste. They ask Rs. 4 for a kunta of the 2 kattis. There are forty houses or so to be traced on Chintavari lanka; the site was cultivated with tobacco last year. The Zemindar's servants are now enjoying the palmyra tope near these people's village. Petitioners formerly enjoyed it.

I do not know by whom or when their well was filled up.

I do not know how many of these petitioners had suits brought against them.

My only work was to give advances and to settle about tobacco crops. Venkatachellam used to do civil and criminal work and some tana work, *i.e.*, demand, &c., work. He had no fixed work, but used to get Rs. 30 a-month and two men's food.

I do not know whether the Chintavari people left of their own accord or not.

They used to get the puttas written in the tana, and the Zemindar seals them, and the Tanadar sealed the receipts. I think the puttas and receipts were generally given. I do not know anything about these ryots being fined for taking wood out of the stream or for grazing cattle on their own land.

I do not know of any new separate lankas. The Zemindar pays no separate shist for lankas except for Munnangi, Vallabhapuram, and Kollapara, which he has on putta.

Chinta Chinna Vencatadiri.

The Chintavari Lanka Mala hamlet, opposite Bhadirazapalem, is in a worse place than it was before for floods; they removed them by force soon after they removed us.

Talluri Venkatachellam, son of Narayanappa, 50, *of Kavataram.*

I was on Rs. 30 a-month pay, but eight days ago he dismissed me because I was sick.

My work was to write at the Zemindar's dictation, and in his absence I did nothing except fair copy his letters.

I know nothing of driving out the Chintavari people.

They went away because the lankas were given to the Godávari man, and these interfered, and the Godávari man filed suits and got decrees against these men and they could not pay. I heard this only. I do not know why they were given to the Godávari man. The shroff gives receipts.

I do not know if puttas were given. I know nothing. I was a mere writer. I do not know why they all say I forge documents, nor why they are at enmity with me. I have lived in Vallúr five years; the road through Lakshmanna's compound was made before I came. I have never once been on any of these lankas.

Chinta Lakshmanna.

There are now 600 kattis of land in Vallúr sanad, *i.e.*, Vallúr and Vallúr Palam, and three other hamlets; there were only 60 kattis when it first came to this family seventy years ago. All the rest is lanka formed since the anicut was built.

Sreepatti Ramaya, age 22, *son of Gopalrayudu, of Ellamarru.*

Two years ago I was Tamudari at Rs. 5 in this Zemindari.

In May 1879, T. Venkatachellam's jewel-box disappeared. He accused me of taking it, and I was dismissed.

They accused me before the Head Assistant Magistrate, and it was referred to the Tahsildar and he dismissed it. It was for embezzlement. I accused Venkatachellam and others of a false charge. No one would give evidence and I withdrew it.

Muppaivarahaladibba Pachika, Regula Lanka Pachika, near Chódavaram, and others have been formed newly as separate lankas.

23*rd November* 1880. (Intld.) J. P. F.

IN THE COURT OF THE HEAD ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE, KISTNA DISTRICT.

Case No. 31 *of* 1880.

Name of the Accused.—1, Talluri Venkayya; 2, Chellamrazu Venkatasubbaroydu; 3, Sheik Davud; 4, Vallúr Subbadu; 5, Poluru China Purushottam; 6, Kilaram Venkataswami; 7, Tota Viyyanna; 8, Akunuri Subbadu; and 9, Kilaram Balappa.

Offence.—Rioting, house-trespass to commit theft, and theft in a building, Sections 147, 451, and 380 of the Indian Penal Code.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—First prisoner sentenced to (2) two years' rigorous imprisonment, and also a fine of (1,000) one thousand rupees, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment; 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th prisoners are sentenced to six (6) months' rigorous imprisonment and also (100) one hundred rupees fine each, or in default further (3) three months' rigorous imprisonment; 4th prisoner is sentenced to one (1) month's rigorous imprisonment and also fined (5) five rupees, or in default (14) fourteen days' further rigorous imprisonment.

Judgment.—The above nine persons are accused by a Brahmin widow (Seshamma) of having, with many others, committed theft in a building, criminal trespass, and unlawful assembly at her sheds on Jilleladibba lanka, near Vallúr, on the night of Sunday the 24th October last.

She states that just as they were going to bed, the above came to her shed, about 10-30 P.M. First defendant came in and took up a box containing Rs. 180 in cash and jewels worth about Rs. 400, and handed it to Duffadar (No. 3) and Peon (No. 6) who stood at the door, and that she tried to prevent the box being taken, but was pushed down by the peons; she went outside and sat down, and these people cleared out her brass vessels, &c., and collected her cattle, thirty in number, and took away the box and cattle, leaving two peons to guard the shed, two bandies and some grain, and to keep her from entering her shed. It was about two hours before the things were all removed.

Next day complainant tried to cross the river, but at first was not allowed to, but in the evening managed to do so and complained to the Munsif of Vallúr. On 1st November she seems to have complained to the Tahsildar, and on 6th November she complained here.

The reason which she assigns for this affair is that some two months ago Talluri Venkatachellam, the Vallúr Zemindar's Sheristadar, demanded of her Rs. 100 as a contribution towards building his new house, and that she refused, and that he thereupon set on these other Zemindari officials to trouble her.

It is not denied that she has been paying some Rs. 800 or more as shist to the Zemindar, but it seems that this year, after she had begun her cultivation, it was given to some one else.

Five out of her six witnesses clearly corroborate her as to the main facts, but there are some discrepancies which will be noticed under the head of Defence. Complainant's 6th* witness Narasayya does not corroborate her story, but on the other hand does not contradict it beyond saying that he did not see the matters alleged by complainant as she said he did.

* Third witness.

From the note made at the time this man gave his evidence with much fear and trembling, and I think, if he liked, he could support the complainant's story, but that he is afraid of the Zemindar's servants.

Complainant's daughter, aged 10, corroborates her mother's account in the main, though there are distinct discrepancies on minor points; as to most of them the fact that she was asleep when these defendants came will account for them; something is no doubt also due to her being confused by being in Court for the first time and by the number of questions put to her (see end of her deposition).

Complainant's story is also corroborated by the evidence of the Munsif of Vallúr, who says that the morning after the affair he went to the river-bank at 5 A.M. or so, and saw defendants landing with the box and cattle, and that he asked 7th defendant what cattle they were, and he said "complainant's," and the same of the box, and that he (the Munsif) recognised one bullock as having been bought of his brother by complainant.

Defence.—The defence is that on 24th October some seventy cattle and two bandies, and on 25th October thirty more cattle and two candies of maize belonging to one Chintapalli Swami, a defaulting tenant of the Zemindar's, were attached; the grain from the Swami's shed, the bandies from somewhere near, and the cattle from different parts of the lanka, and that none of the defendants entered complainant's shed at all, or knew anything of the box, and that the attachment was made at 4 P.M. and not at night.

The weak point of such a defence is obviously that it is quite possible for defendants to have been on the lanka in the afternoon and attached some cattle of one person, and for the same defendants to have returned to the lanka the same night at 9 or 10 P.M., the distance being two or three miles only, and committed the offence alleged against the cattle of another person.

Moreover it is not denied that complainant has twenty or thirty cattle of her own; and the defaulting tenant, Chintapalli Swami, a defence witness, states clearly that quite apart from the 104 cattle of his, said to have been attached, complainant also has twenty or twenty-eight cattle. The same witness also states that there would be some 400 cattle on the lanka, and also that the only way that he knew that his cattle were attached was that the manager told him so. In fact this Swami's cattle seem to have been grazing on the lanka every day, and there is nothing now to show that these cattle were the ones attached.

Complainant readily identified as hers twenty-six cattle out of those produced by the Zemindar's people as the ones attached, and stated that four more calves were missing.

There is no attempt to show that these very cattle were the ones attached as the Swami's; and such a thing would be almost impossible, especially considering the loose way in which attached cattle are always kept, being driven off to the lanka every day to graze all amongst hundreds of other cattle.

As to the two bandies and the maize, it is a singular thing that the maize was never even measured, and, as a matter of fact, it would not appear that any one even looked to see what kind of grain it was; one man said he saw [from the doorway through the top of the receptacle, but this would be physically impossible, as the doorway is five feet high or so, and the receptacle eight or nine feet, and nothing could be seen through the cracks; it is also kept in a shed at a distance of a mile or more from Chintapalli Swami's house, but only a hundred yards or so from complainant's shed, so that a personal inspection of the spot makes it much more likely to be complainant's than Swami's; the threshing-floor (on which maize husks a foot or so deep are still to be seen) also is close to Sheshamma's shed. The sheds have sides of cholum, &c., straw strengthened by uprights and crossbars.

The bandies also are left there all this time. There is something singular in the manner of the attachment; all in a hurry two distinct notices of demand are issued for the same property on the same day, though the debt was of old standing, the alleged reason for hurry being that the manager was going away for a few days. All the same, however, although they were issued in a great hurry on the 22nd October no attempt was made to serve them till 24th October and then, instead of at least attaching all the property that was on the spot, they only attached some of the cattle and the two bandies; they leave the grain without any guard and return to attach it next day.

This certainly lends color to the complainant's Pleader's suggestion that the two demands were written after 24th October to cover the offence committed on 24th.

The circumstances of the alleged attachment being decidedly against its being *bonâ fide*, let us look at the oral evidence of it.

Of the dozen witnesses or so to the attachment called for the defence, there is not one who does not flatly contradict almost every other on going into details, and on almost every point. I think the defence evidence just worthless, and must say that I have hardly ever seen a more complete break-down in any defence. Even the occupation at the time of those who were looking on and who are called is different as given by the defendants and by themselves. It is no use going into details of discrepancies, as it would take a long time even to touch upon them.

The supposed attachment of Chintapalli Swami's property is thus seen to be a fiction, and we have to deal with the question of *alibi*.

Curiously enough the only ones who attempt to set up an *alibi* are Nos. 2 and 4, but in both cases it utterly breaks down.

No. 2 calls four witnesses who contradict one another right and left on all side points, and No. 4 calls only one witness who states that he saw him at Vallúr at 6 P.M.

The defence is *thus quite unestablished.*

Let us see how the prosecution stands.

The chief objections taken by the defence Pleader to the prosecution evidence are—

(1.) The land on which the sheds are is the Zemindar's and so complainant could not possibly have been there.

The Swami himself, however, states that complainant was cultivating land last year and the year before on the lanka, and had been living in the sheds up to three-and-a-half months ago, when he went away; he does not know also whether she has been cultivating there this year; it is admitted by all also that the sheds belong to Sheshamma.

(2.) The delay in complaining.

This was only seven days at the outside, and complainant had difficulty in getting to the Court. There was also a change of officer in charge of the Court about the 29th October.

(3.) She did not complain to the Station Police.

She complained at once to the Munsif and came at once to complain at head-quarters.

(4.) The Munsif saw them reaching Vallúr at 5 A.M., whereas they left the lanka (three miles away) at 1 or 2 A.M.

The nature of the ground might help to explain this. The river was in flood at the time, and to reach Vallúr either they had to cross three or four arms of the river, or else to go down one arm and up the main stream. Either of these would be difficult at night with a fresh on and with cattle to take, and possibly they may have waited at some of the houses on the next lanka till dawn.

(5.) Complainant says the box had handles and 4th witness Ramayya says not.

This is a discrepancy no doubt.

(6.) Some prosecution witnesses say the box was taken from near the cot, and one 6th says from under the cot.

Sixth is the ten years' old daughter and was just woke up when they came. There is nothing much in this.

(7.) Some say the jewels were put in at 5 P.M., and complainant says "one hour before defendants came." Sixth prosecution witness says the box was unlocked before defendants came, while the others say it was locked when defendants came.

Very possibly the jewels were put away at dusk and taken out again later on, and put away and locked (while 6th was asleep), previous to going to bed, before defendants came.

(8.) Complainant is unlikely to live and keep jewels on lanka.

Complainant evidently lives on the lanka to be near her cultivation, and apparently celebrates feasts there. The jewels would be where she lives. Besides, the Sudra servants sleep only twenty yards off, and there were other Brahmin men about.

(9.) Sixth witness says there was no light inside; the others say there was.

Sixth witness is a child and was asleep when defendants came.

(10.) Sixth witness says no one saw when the jewels were put in the box but herself and mother (complainant).

The complainant and Ramayya say otherwise.

(11.) Sixth witness says witness Chendrayya was there in the shed for fifteen days before the offence, but he says he went there that evening only.

Thus most of the discrepancies are caused by 6th witness' evidence, and she is only ten years old, and would, of course, be much terrified at the time; it would be difficult also for all the witnesses to see everything that went on, it being night at the time.

Thus the defence is worthless, while the complaint is well proved, though of course with discrepancies. Some of the prosecution witnesses deposed in a very straightforward way, especially Ramayya, 4th witness, and I see no reason whatever to disbelieve them.

It may be said that complainant's witnesses are mostly relations; but of course no one in and about Vallúr would depose contrary to the Zemindar's interest unless interested in some way, or an exceptionally strong-minded man. It must be said also that the defence witnesses are many of them Curnams, and the rest ryots or debtors of the Zemindar.

It must also be noted that no reason for this complaint is even alleged for the defence and it is most improbable that an unprotected Brahmin widow would lay a complaint against powerful Zemindari officials unless it was a true case.

The defendants are, therefore, found guilty of theft in a building, unlawful assembly, and house-trespass to commit theft.

The ringleader appears to have been 1st defendant Talluri Venkayya, and he is sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and one thousand (1,000) rupees fine, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Second, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th defendants are more or less subordinates of 1st defendant, and are sentenced to six (6) months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each, or in default (3) three months' further rigorous imprisonment. Fourth defendant is very old and poor and is sentenced to only one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5 fine, or in default (14) fourteen days' further rigorous imprisonment.

The bandies, grain, and cattle forcibly taken possession of in this case will, of course, be restored to complainant under Section 418; the sheds also of which the complainant has been dispossessed will, under Section 534, be restored to her, as the offence of which the defendants are convicted was attended with criminal force. Of the fine, if collected, Rs. 580 will be paid to complainant as compensation for the jewels, &c., lost, and Rs. 50 more as compensation for Court expenses, &c.

(Signed) J. P. FIDDIAN,
Acting Head Assistant Magistrate.

Description of Accused.							Date of					
Serial Number.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Commencement of Trial.	Close of Trial.	Explanation of delay.
1	2						3					
31	1. Talluri Venkayya.	Lakshminarayana ..	Brahmin.	Peshcar ..	Vallúr.	25	24th October 1880.	3rd November 1880.	8th November 1880.	8th November 1880.	20th November 1880.	
	2. Chellarazu Venkata Subbaroydu.	Sheshayya	Do.	Tanedar ..	Do.	25						
	3. Sheik Davud ..	Alli Sahib	Musulman	Duffadar.	Do.	30						
	4. Valluri Subbada.	Devallugadu ..	Madiga ..	Vetti ..	Do.	60						
	5. Poluri China Purushottam ..	Purushottam ..	Brahmin.	Curnam.	Do.	25						
	6. Kilaram Venkata Swami	Chelamaya	Golla ..	Zemindar's Service.	Do.	30						
	7. Tota Viyyanna ..	Perumallu	Telaga ..	Do. ..	Do.	25						
	8. Akunuri Subbadu.	Bapaya	Golla ..	Do. ..	Do.	20						
	9. Kilaram Balappa.	Narayudu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	50						

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. P. FIDDIAN,
Acting Head Assistant Magistrate.

IN THE SESSIONS COURT OF KISTNA DIVISION.

JUDGMENT.

From what Court the Appeal is preferred.—From the Court of the Head Assistant Magistrate.

Number of the Case in that Court.—No. 31 of 1880.

Number of the Appeal.—No. 26 of 1880.

Name and Description of the Appellants.—One Talluri Venkayya and eight others.

The Sentence and Law under which it was imposed in the Lower Court.—The first defendant sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of payment, to be further rigorously imprisoned for six months; the fourth defendant sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or, in default of payment, to be rigorously imprisoned for fourteen days; and the other defendants sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for six months each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or, in default of payment, to be further rigorously imprisoned for three months each.

Whether Confirmed, Modified, or Reversed.—Confirmed.

In this case the nine accused parties, Talluri Venkayya, (2) Chellamrazu Subbarayudu, (3) Sheik Davud, (4) Valluri Subbadu, (5) Poluri Chinna Purushottam, (6) Kilaram Venkataswami, (7) Tota Viyyanna, (8) Akunuri Subbadu, and (9) Kilaram Balappa have been convicted by the Head Assistant Magistrate of the offences of rioting, house-trespass with intent to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment and theft in a building under Sections 147, 451, and 380 of the Penal Code, and the first defendant (first appellant) has been sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of payment, to be further rigorously imprisoned for six months; the fourth defendant (fourth appellant) has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5, or, in default of payment, to be rigorously imprisoned for fourteen days; and the other defendants have been sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for six months each and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or, in default of payment, to be further rigorously imprisoned for three months each.

All the parties are the estate officials of the Zemindar of Vallúr, and the party in respect of whom the offences were committed is a ryot of the Zemindari.

In appeal there are two preliminary objections relied on—one as to the jurisdiction of the Head Assistant Magistrate, and the other as to his procedure.

First as to the jurisdiction. The offence was committed on an island or lanka of the Kistna, part of which, according to the argument in appeal, belongs to the Vallúr Zemindari, and part is Government land held on putta by the Zemindar. According to a map produced showing the boundary settled by the Commissioner deputed to settle the Kistna river boundary in 1849, one portion of the lanka belongs to the Bezváda Taluk, and the other portion to the Guntúr Taluk,

and the evidence of the complainant and her first witness shows that the shed where the offence was committed is within the limits of the village of Vallabhapuram, and therefore *primâ facie* within the jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate of Kistna, not of the Head Assistant Magistrate. At the same time the large portion of the lanka and the whole of the Zemindari are in the jurisdiction of the Head Assistant Magistrate, and the property which the defendants have been convicted of stealing was removed into the jurisdiction of that Magistrate, and, looking to the facts that the Head Assistant Magistrate is a Magistrate not for the Bezváda Division alone, but for the district of Kistna, and that no question as to the jurisdiction was raised before him, I am of opinion that the objection must be overruled.

The next objection is as to the procedure of the Magistrate. At the trial the case for the prosecution was heard, a charge drawn up, and the evidence of the defendants' witnesses taken. At the close of the case the Pleader for the defendants claimed the right to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution under the provisions of Section 218 of the Code. The defendants had not claimed the right to recall the witnesses when they were called on for their defence, and the only reason why the application was made on their behalf was because they had changed their Pleader. During their trial their case had been conducted by a Pleader, and it cannot have been the intention of the legislature that a defendant should have the right to practically commence a new trial every time he thinks it advisable to change his Pleader. Section 283 of the Criminal Procedure Code says that "no finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence * * * * unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice * * * * by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence." In the present case the defendants had the opportunity of cross-examining the prosecution witnesses and fully availed themselves of it, and I cannot consider that their defence was prejudiced by the refusal of an application made after their defence was closed.

The case for the prosecution is that the prosecutrix having made herself obnoxious to the first defendant, he and the other defendants entered her house on the night of the 24th October last and dishonestly removed the property she had in her house and drove off her cattle. The defence is that the cattle, the removal of which is admitted, were, with some maize and bandies, attached under Act VIII of 1865 as the property of one Chintapalli Swami, and that this was done not at night, but during the daytime on the 24th October. The weak part of this defence is the difficulty of believing that what was done was done in *bona fides*. The evidence clearly shows that the prosecutrix was residing on the lanka; that she had property there; that the maize and bandies were close to her shed and a long distance away from Chintapalli Swami's; and that her cattle were driven off the lanka to the Vallúr Fort, whilst those of Chintapalli Swami's alleged to have been attached appear to have been left on the lanka. Then the prosecutrix, her daughter, and her son-in-law positively identified the defendants as the parties who entered her shed at night and removed the box containing the ornaments and money and her brass utensils; and the Village Magistrate proved having seen the defendants landing on the mainland on the morning of the 25th October with the property and the cattle. This evidence the Magistrate believed, and I can see no reason for distrusting it.

No sufficient motive has been shown for the prosecutrix making a false charge against the defendants. On the other hand it is not improbable that, under the cover of the attachment of Chintapalli Swami's property, a deliberately dishonest attempt was made to drive her off the island as an obnoxious party.

I dismiss this appeal.

(Signed) D. BUICK,
Acting Sessions Judge.

22nd December 1880.

To

J. P. FIDDIAN, Esq.,
Masulipatam.

Notice is hereby given, under Section 424 of Act X of 1877, that two months after the receipt of this, unless otherwise satisfied, a suit for damages of Rs. 50,000 will be instituted against you and others in District Court of Kistna, as per particulars of the cause of action annexed:—

Substance of the Plaint.

Plaintiff.—Raja Bommadevara Venkata Narasimha Nayudu Bahadur, Zemindar of Vallúr, &c., residing in Vallúr, in the Bezváda Taluk, Kistna District,

versus

Defendants.—1, J. P. Fiddian, Esq.; 2, Chavendra Venkatachellam Puntulu Garu, Tahsildar of Bezváda Taluk; 3, Kalapatapu Ramakristnayya, Clerk in Bezváda Taluk Cutcherry, and aunt's

son of the second defendant; 4, Kalapatapu Vijyaramayya, Attender, Bezváda Taluk, and another aunt's son to the second defendant; 5, Kalapatapu Balakristnamma, husband of the second and third defendant's aunt and the father of the fourth defendant, and dismissed Treasurer of the plaintiff's Zemindari; 6, Ganne Ganganna, Acting Village Munsif of Vallúr; 7, Paniharam Venkataramanuja Charyulu, dismissed Manager of plaintiff; 8, Danuconda Ramaswámi, dismissed Clerk of plaintiff; 9, Aditham Jogirazu, Curnam of Vallúr; 10, Pacha Sahib, dismissed Duffadar of Vallúr Tana; 11, Maddúr Narsaraju, Curnam of Royyur village.

The suit for Rs. (50,000) fifty thousand, being damages resulting from injuries inflicted on the plaintiff by the illegal acts of the defendants who maliciously acted against the plaintiff's interest under a conspiracy.

1. That all the defendants were under the influence of actual malice in reference to their various actions against the plaintiff's interest in addition to their actions being malicious in law.

2. That the first defendant as the First-class Magistrate of the Division of Bezváda in Criminal Case, No. 31 of 1880, before him, without good faith and without probable and reasonable cause, maliciously convicted and imprisoned under sentence of rigorous imprisonment and fine ranging from two years and 1,000 rupees, respectively, nine of the servants of the plaintiff including the chief Revenue officials and peons of the plaintiff's Vallúr estate, on a false complaint of dacoity, as some of these officials distrained under the Revenue law movables of a defaulter to the plaintiff's rent revenue, the first defendant knowing full well that he had no jurisdiction as Magistrate to try inasmuch as the evidence for prosecution relied or disclosed all elements of dacoity which could only have been exclusively tried by the Sessions Court, and that the spot where the crime alleged to have been committed was within the local jurisdiction of another Magistrate, viz., Joint Magistrate at Guntúr.

3. That the first defendant entertained the prosecution of this heinous crime without the intervention of the Police, and issued processes without even a sworn deposition before him, and committed various other irregularities and illegal acts in the case.

4. That the first defendant acted maliciously and without good faith throughout the matter with the object of injuring the plaintiff by instigating the tenants of his Vallúr estate in resisting him in his just rights, and by encouraging them to prefer false criminal charges against the plaintiff's servants to intimidate them so as to make no attempt to enforce the plaintiff's legal rights.

5. That the first defendant simultaneous with these and behind the plaintiff's back, and without giving any access or information to his people, continued to hold certain secret inquiry into the title of the plaintiff for Kistna islands and lankas of Vallúr estate in which the plaintiff was summoned; and he produced the "Sanad-i-Milkiat Istimrar" or title-deed of his estate, whereby the first defendant maliciously made the people believe that the plaintiff's title to the island land was defective, and thereby plaintiff sustained heavy pecuniary loss in rent.

6. That several persons were without any complaint maliciously compelled to appear under written summons before the first defendant and there invited to make false complaints against the plaintiff's servants.

7. That the first defendant bore actual malice against the plaintiff, and he maliciously acted in his proceedings generally at the instigation of the other defendants who also had actual malice against the plaintiff.

8. That the second defendant before his conversion to Christianity was brought up and educated by the plaintiff's stepmother who was at enmity with the plaintiff and his late father, and the second defendant as her dependent did always exhibit animosity towards the plaintiff.

9. That all the defendants in person and through others instigated the plaintiff's tenants of his Vallúr estate not to render lawful obedience to the plaintiff and pay him his rent and other just demands.

10. That by the said defendants the tenants were unlawfully encouraged in continuing their resistance by several false hopes, the chief of which being that rents would be ultimately got reduced for the tenants by the Government as the Vallúr estate would be resumed by Government on grounds of maladministration of revenue.

11. That the defendants by various false rumours and illegal acts maliciously circulated had made the tenants and others believe that the island or lankas of the Kistna, which form the chief and important portion of the estate of Vallúr, do not belong to the plaintiff, whereby made the plaintiff to suffer a heavy loss this year in settling with the ryots of island lands in inducing them to take up land and cultivate under the plaintiff.

VALLUR,
8th January 1881.

(Signed) RAJAH B. VENCATA NARASIMHA NAYADU BAHADUR,
Zemindar.

NOTE.—The same to M.R.Ry. Chavendra Venkatachellum Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar of Bezváda Taluk.

To

THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
Madras.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Ryots of the villages of the Vallúr Zemindari in Bezváda Taluk, Kistna District.

MOST HONORED SIRS,—We most humbly and respectfully beg to represent to the Board the present state of the Zemindari of Vallúr and the attending troubles and disturbances in which we, the poor ignorant ryots, are involved, eagerly awaiting for such orders as the Board may deem just and proper to remedy the evils and to give the ryots some relief in the midst of horrors and troubles which are inexpressible by a single mouth. We respectfully submit that this petition might appear to be somewhat lengthy, but as it contains only the most important and emergent matters, the Honorable Board would be pleased to peruse it at leisure and issue urgent orders in the matter.

We have presented petitions to the Head Assistant Collector in whose Division the Zemindari is situated, and to the Collector, and also a memorial to His Grace the Governor in Council when visited Bezváda in January 1880.

Some of these petitions are under inquiry. We are totally left in darkness as to what has been done with the result of the inquiry made.

We do not know when the relief we expect from the British Government would be given to us.

We are spending these miserable and hard days with a great difficulty. We have no ruler at present in Vallúr. The whole Vallúr Samut is in a state of great disorder and confusion, it having been placed in the hands of a Curnam.

The present Zemindar being extremely anxious to see himself engaged in shooting and hunting, left his ancestral abode at Vallúr and removed his head-quarters to a *small* village called Pangadigudem in Ellore Taluk of the Godávari District. Thus the Zemindar found it necessary to absent himself from the most important village of Vallúr, from which the Zemindari derived its name, and to leave the estate in the hands of one by name Talluri China Venkatachellam and another by name Paniharam Ramanujacharlu, who is a little educated and therefore useless for the purpose of administration. The former being a Curnam, is a hard and narrow-minded man, greatly bent on amassing money by any means whatever. To satisfy his ambition, he had recourse to every malpractice. The combined efforts of these two persons to practice deception, extort money by illegal means, impose fines on ryots, and collect other penalties by impounding cattle in the Zemindar's own compound raised for this special purpose, have all reduced the ryots of the estate to such a degree of poverty that most of them are now begging from door to door, several have been left in utter destitution, and the rest are hardly able to undergo the small expense of feeding charges if they have to go to the head-quarter station of the Head Assistant Collector or the Collector of the District to represent their grievances.

In short the estate is in such a most miserable condition as if visited by a great famine.

Again the estate, which was left by the present Zemindar's father some ten years ago in a most flourishing and enriched condition with some Government security bonds worth some lakhs of rupees, and with all necessary rich apparel, jewelry and a great number of live-stock, such as elephants, camels, horses, and the renowned bullocks, has likewise been reduced to such a low state that he is now obliged to offer Gudur Purganah to a certain common native merchant at Masulipatam for mortgage. To explain the several circumstances why the estate has been reduced to such an awful state is, we submit, not the subject of our concern. From this the Honorable Board would be pleased to observe how badly the management of the estate was conducted by the officers of the Zemindar.

In one out of the thousands of misdeeds, the so-called officers of the Zemindar have, after a careful and vigilant inquiry, been punished by the Head Assistant Magistrate, and this punishment has been upheld by the Sessions Court. The Zemindar was, therefore, obliged to select fresh persons instead of those that were punished. These are again one Curnam by name Koppaka Ramabramham and one Karanakara Meenam Garu, an old Vakil of the High Court.

The latter of these has been chiefly selected to appear on behalf of the Zemindar in all civil, criminal, and revenue cases. But unfortunately the ryots are so much reduced to poverty and so awfully driven into terror that they gave up all hopes to run to Courts; consequently there is no field for the Vakil to play his part. But it has been resolved that a suit for Rs. 50,000 should be filed against the Head Assistant Magistrate because he punished the Zemindar's so-called officers for certain offences. Thus an ample field would be found both for the Vakil and for any other Lawyer or Barrister. Thus the charges on the estate are increasing to a vast degree. What measures they would devise to defray these expenses, we cannot predict. We are already overloaded with heavy sist, and any addition to our misfortune would only throw us to the bottom of the ocean of "poverty." We need hardly say what amount of

difficulties and troubles we would undergo if the Honorable Board would not interfere in the administration of this small but important estate.

The ryots of the two villages of Chintavari lanka and Kasaranenivari lanka have been driven away from their villages because they refused to pay the exorbitant rate of 20 to 40 rupees per acre of lanka land. The cruel and horrible acts of the Zemindar in depopulating the villages and driving them away from the estate have attracted both of the Government and the Collector before whom the subject is now under inquiry.

We most respectfully beg to submit that our petition would be greatly lengthened if we begin to give the details of the maladministration.

We are very anxious to give a good account of the way in which the ryots of this particular Zemindari have been troubled by imposing heavy fines at the pleasure of the Zemindar's officers and by extorting penalties by means of impounding cattle. We are sure that the Honorable Board would be quite astonished and would also be in great doubt whether such instances would ever occur elsewhere. We beg to quote two or three instances for brevity's sake, and the merciful Members of the Board may be pleased to pass orders thereon—

a. One Madduri Kamarazu, a Curnam of Royyur village near Vallúr, was killed by certain people. There were then two ryots in Maddur village who were against the Zemindar. These two ryots were included as defendants, and the remaining Curnams of Royyur were sent as witnesses to speak against them. The case against the ryots was however dismissed, and the witnesses prosecuted and convicted for giving false evidence. The Zemindar upheld the cause of these two Curnams, and spent some two or three thousand rupees in the case. This amount was again collected from the ryots of Royyur and Maddur villages.

b. The ryots of the two villages of Chintavari lanka and Kasaranenivari lanka have been driven away from their villages. The Zemindar spent some two thousand rupees in depopulating the villages. This amount was collected from the ryots of Vallúr village, because Vallúr is very close to those depopulated villages.

c. The Government has a tope in Vallúr village. In this tope there are some palmyra trees. One ryot having taken two palmyra fruits, the fact was reported to the Zemindari officers. The ryot was fined Rs. 24 for taking the two fruits without the Zemindar's permission. The ryot could not pay the fine, and consequently he was confined in the Zemindar's Fort for two days. The Police got information of this and came to Vallúr. The matter was, however, hushed up at a cost of Rs. 200. The ryot was afterwards asked to pay up this amount; he did not. Hence a bond was created and a suit filed. The suit is now in appeal, and the result is not yet known.

d. The ryots of the villages of Vallúrpalem, Chódavaram, Maddur, and Pedapulipaka have been ordered to rebuild their houses below the river embankment, taking away their houses beyond it for fear of damages by floods. By this the ryots have been subjected to heavy expenses. The Zemindar, without any pity, collected from each ryot certain amount on account of the price for each piece of land shown to each ryot, and also nazaranah from all, for giving permission to build houses. Instead of giving the sites free of any cost, as was done in Government villages, the ryots were burdened with double charges on account of price and nazaranahs.

Other instances in which the ryots were oppressed are not wanting, but we would confine ourselves to this limited number. If all are to be enumerated, volumes would be filled, and the work would be tedious.

We are rather afraid that the Board might be unwilling to sacrifice their invaluable time for perusing this lengthy petition. But we respectfully beg that we may be permitted to state that, as the subject-matter of this petition concerns some thousands of ryots on one side and the Zemindar on the other, the Board would not be displeased to engage their attention to this important subject, and in the capacity of the Court of Wards, they would be pleased to issue urgent orders to the Collector to assume the management of the estate, and thus relieve the confused ryots from all troubles and difficulties.

We, therefore, conclude our petition in the strong hopes that some relief would be caused to us, and should the Honorable Board see any objection to assume the management of the estate, we would only think that it is our great misfortune; and abandoning our villages we would soon appear before the Board's feet, subjecting ourselves to the mercy of the Board and Government. We are sure and certain that, so long as the British Government is governing the country, we would not be allowed to die of hunger from sheer poverty and destitution. It would then be the duty of Government, we presume, to provide food for so many lives, besides showing other accommodation. In these terms and with tears in our eyes for fear of being compelled to leave our ancestral abodes, occupations and lands, we sincerely request that the Board may be pleased to issue at once orders in the interests of both the Zemindar and the ryots, to the Collector to depute

a high-born and a respectable officer to manage the estate on behalf of the Zemindar, who may thereafter be left to live at any place and in any manner he pleases.

For this act of benevolence and justice we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 21st March 1881, No. 154.

These papers disclose such an amount of proved oppression and abuse of authority by the Zemindar of Vallúr, through his agents, as is calculated to induce forcible resistance on the part of the sufferers, and to lead to rioting and serious disturbance of the public peace, and to resistance to the authority of Government, if the appeal to them prove ineffectual; and it constitutes such reasons of State policy as are contemplated by Regulation II of 1819 as justifying the assumption by Government of the temporary management of "the estates and lands of Zemindars, Talukdars, and others" in this Presidency, and as would warrant Government in putting the provisions of Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation in force in the case of this estate—if indeed the facts do not render such action imperatively necessary if the functions of Government are not to be abrogated.

2. It appears to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council that the oppression and unjust treatment of the ryots of Vallúr have reached a point which calls for the active interference of the Government; and he accordingly resolves to direct the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District to require the Zemindar of Vallúr to appear before him within a period to be specified in the notice, and to show cause why the Government should not proceed to attach and manage his estate as provided by Regulation II of 1819, in view to remedying his oppressive and illegal mismanagement, which is calculated to cause political difficulty, and has already caused a great amount of hardship and suffering to individuals.

3. Paragraph 11 of the Collector's letter* contains grave charges affecting the character, conduct, and capacity of the District Munsif at Bezváda, to which the attention of the High Court will be directed, with a view to their instituting such inquiries as they may deem desirable.

* No. 440, dated 24th February 1881.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 44. *To the Hon. Sir CHARLES A. TURNER, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, dated Fort St. George, 21st March* 1881, *No.* 155.

I am directed to forward copy of the Proceedings of Government of this date. It will be observed that the Collector of Kistna, in paragraph 11 of his letter, No. 440, dated 24th February 1881, printed in these Proceedings, makes grave charges affecting the conduct, character, and capacity of the District Munsif of Bezváda to which the Government desire to direct the attention of the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 45—48. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Nos. 49—51. *Vide* Proceedings separately sent.

Titles.

Read the following paper :—

No. 52. *From Major J. W. RIDGEWAY, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William,* 10*th March* 1881, *No.* 56 *G.P.* [*Current No.* 158].

I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, that the title of "Raja" has been conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General upon the Hon. Gode Narayan Gajapati Rao, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, as a personal distinction.

2. Copies of the Sanad granted to him and of a Notification publishing the conferment of the honor in the *Gazette of India* are forwarded for His Excellency's information.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

SANAD.

To

THE HON. GODE NARAYAN GAJAPATI RAO,
Member of the Legislative Council, Madras.

I hereby confer upon you the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

FORT WILLIAM,
10*th March* 1881.

(Signed) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

No. 55 G.P.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer upon the Hon. Gode Narayan Gajapati Rao, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

FOREIGN DEPT. (POLITICAL),
FORT WILLIAM, 10*th March* 1881.

(Signed) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 53. ORDER THEREON, 25th March 1881, No. 161.

Recorded.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Nepal.

Read the following papers :—

No. 54. *From Surgeon-Major H. WHITWELL, Officer on Political Duty with His Excellency Maharaja Sir Ranodeep Singh, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras,* 14*th January* 1881 [*Current No.* 25].

On my return from my interview with you this afternoon regarding His Excellency the Maharaja's departure from Madras, I was informed by General Bumbir Bikram, who has the railway arrangements confided to him, that there is an order of Government preventing the trains of the South Indian Railway running through the

Pennér Valley by night, but he was informed by the Traffic Manager that there would be no danger in doing so.

2. I have the honor to request, therefore, that, as a special case, permission be accorded for the train of His Excellency the Maharaja being allowed to run through the Pennér Valley by night, as otherwise it would be detained from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. the next day, a delay which would be most irksome to the ladies of the party.

No. 91.

Forwarded to the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with request that every facility, consistent with safety, may be afforded to His Excellency the Maharaja on his journey by rail from Madras to Negapatam.

2. His Excellency leaves by the South Indian Railway at 3-30 P.M. to-day.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
15th January 1881. *Chief Secretary.*

To the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 103.

Transferred to the Consulting Engineer for Railways for necessary action.

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
15th January 1881. *Railway Branch.*

No. 55. *Telegram from Dr. Whitwell, Arkónam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 19*th January* 1881.

Maharaja of Nepal desires me to complain of Madras Railway. He ordered a special train for 2-30, did not get one till 5, and was then detained an additional half-hour. No Railway officer present to receive him.

Extract from letter to Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell, Officer on Political Duty with His Excellency Maharaja Sir Ranodeep Singh, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal, dated 15*th January* 1881, *No.* 36.

* * * * *

2. It may be in your recollection that at one of our earliest interviews I duly warned you that difficulty might be experienced in running through the Pennér Valley by night, when you told me that you had ascertained there would be no difficulty, that the railway arrangements had been entrusted by the Maharaja to one of his own suite, that no assistance was necessary, and that the Maharaja and you desired no interference by any one with the arrangements which were being made.

No. 131.

[Current No. 47.]

Transferred to the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for disposal in continuation of endorsement, dated 15th instant, No. 91.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
20th January 1881. *Chief Secretary.*

To the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,
with copy of letter to Dr. Whitwell, dated
15th instant, No. 36, *Political (in extract).*

No. 145.

Referred for report to the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Railway Branch.

21*st January* 1881.

No. 56. *From A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Madras,* 1*st March* 1881, *No.* 146.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 118 of the 21st ultimo and its enclosure.

2. It is a source of much regret to me to become acquainted with the fact that His Excellency Maharaja Sir Ranodeep Singh, K.C.S.I., should have found occasion to express his extreme dissatisfaction at the arrangements made by us and have drawn so strong a comparison between the two Railways of this Presidency.

3. The enclosed copy of a letter from the Traffic Manager, with the original telegram received by him, will, however, I hope, dissipate from the mind of Government the impression that any want of courtesy was shown to His Excellency.

4. You will observe from the only telegram which we received that the special train was ordered at 5 P.M., and nothing was ever said about the special being required at 2 P.M., and though, of course, His Excellency may have imagined that that time was fixed, the documentary evidence I now enclose will, I trust, explain that the fault was not on our part.

5. As the line from Arkónam is a single one and was occupied at 5 o'clock by a train running in the opposite direction, which had been unavoidably delayed, it will be sufficient excuse, I trust, for our not having started the train punctually from Arkónam.

6. With regard to the absence of an officer deputed to accompany His Excellency, it was with much regret that we were unable to appoint any one to this duty, as the Assistant Traffic Manager, who would otherwise have been sent in charge of the train, was engaged on special duty not admitting of delay.

7. His Excellency has within the last few days been again travelling on our line, and it will cause me much pleasure to hear that he had found no cause to find fault with the arrangements made for his comfort and convenience while travelling on the Madras Railway.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. E. CHURCH, Esq., Traffic Manager, to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, dated Madras, 26th January 1881, No. C. 225-A.T.M.—3709.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Consulting Engineer's letter, No. 118, dated 21st instant, with enclosure, and much regret to find that the arrangements made for the journey of His Excellency Maharaja Sir Ranodeep Singh, K.C.S.I., from Arkónam to Raichore on the 19th January have called for an expression of His Excellency's dissatisfaction.

2. It will be admitted, I think, from the following telegram that the Madras Railway Company cannot be held responsible for the unexpected detention of three hours at Arkónam, as the special train was ordered for 5 P.M., and not for 2 P.M. as stated in the letter addressed to the Chief Secretary by the Government Agent, Chepauk, and this telegram was the only order received with reference to the special train.

Telegram from General BUMBIR BIKRAM RUM BAHADOOR, to the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company, dated 17*th January* 1881.

"Require special train from Arkónam to Patna City, leaving Arkónam 5 P.M. nineteenth, 28 first and 63 third class passengers, halting every morning 6 to 10 and evening 6 to 6-30, and one truck wanted. Train should run as quick as possible." Reply prepaid.

Reply from H. E. Church, Esq., Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company, to General Bumbir Bikram Rum Bahadoor.

"Special Raichore arranged. Northern Companies advised."

3. The starting of the special train from Arkónam was delayed twenty-five minutes in consequence of an ordinary train from Cuddapah, one at Arkónam at 5 P.M. having become temporarily disabled before reaching at Arkónam, and any attempt, under the circumstance, to alter the meeting station would only have detained the special still longer.

4. The officer of the district was at the time engaged on special duty which would not admit of any delay and was prevented from accompanying the special train.

No. 62.

[Current No. 155.]

Submitted for the consideration of Government in the Political Department with reference to paragraph 4 of their Order, dated 3rd February 1881, No. 65.

2. The information contained in Surgeon-Major Whitwell's telegram, dated 19th January 1881, was not sufficient to admit of inquiry being made. On the 21st January he was asked to furnish further information respecting the matter of his complaint, but no reply has been received from him up to this date.

MADRAS, (Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
10th March 1881. *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

No. 643.

Transferred to the Political Department.

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Col., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
12th March 1881. *Railway Branch.*

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 25th March 1881, No. 162.

Recorded.

2. The explanation appears entirely satisfactory. Copy of these Proceedings will be sent to the Government of India in continuation of Political Department Proceedings, No. 65, dated 5th February 1881.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 163.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Political Pensioners.

Read the following papers :—

No. 58. *Petition from MAHOMED MANWAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, Son of the late Ghulam Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Brother of the late Nawáb of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th January* 1881.

I beg respectfully to submit that since the date of the Government having introduced the system of pension certificate for the pension amongst the different

members of the Nawáb's family, my deceased father, through the favor of the Government, was exempted from drawing his pension upon such said certificates, but he was always allowed to draw his pension as per enclosed form of receipt marked A—*vide* G.O., No. 172, dated 30th June 1869.

2. That I have been for the last seven years or thereabouts drawing my pension on such said receipt (marked A), although there have been several pensioners whose pensions were more than my and my father's pension, some of whom are still alive.

3. That a few days ago the Superintendent of the Khandan brought a pension certificate for the purpose of receiving my signature to the same, when I declined to do so on the ground that it was against the long-standing usage as well as deviating from the long-standing privilege which was enjoyed both by my father and myself, and I now presume that the Collector of Kurnool might have written to the Government on the subject. In the event of such being the case, I earnestly solicit that you will be graciously pleased to issue an order to the Collector of Kurnool permitting me to continue to draw my pension as I have hitherto done, so that my veneration may not be degraded in the sight of the present pensioners of the Khandan who are inferior to me in position in the way of relationship; for which act of kindness I shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

No. 59. *From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool,* 23*rd December* 1880, *No.* 546 [*Current No.* 644].

In forwarding the enclosed letter from the Deputy Collector in charge of this Treasury, I have the honor to say that though, as a general rule, I am in favor of harmless concessions to the prejudices (however fanciful in our eyes) of these noblemen on the score of their dignity, I do not recommend compliance with this request. Mahomed Davood Khan Bahadur and the other members of the family have without demur signed the document; there is no connection whatever between the privilege I formerly (as he remarks) had the pleasure of obtaining for Manwar Ali Khan Bahadur and the exemption he now claims; and he himself admits that, except on the score of the novelty of the formality and of his desire of exemption *as a distinction*, he has nothing to plead in support of his request; and the new practice seems a good one.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. VENCATA RAU, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Kurnool, 16th December 1880, No. 868.

The Accountant-General sent me the accompanying Permanent Payable Order on behalf of Manwar Ali Khan Bahadur,* Political Pensioner, drawing a stipend of Rs. 300 a-month. This is the first time that an order of the kind was issued in his name.

* Nephew of the late Nawáb of Kurnool.

2. The pensioner declines to receive the counterpart or otherwise called the "pensioner's half" of the order or to affix his signature to the "Collector's half" in its proper place, on the plea that there has hitherto been no Permanent Payable Order in existence either in his own name or in the name of his father whose pension he has inherited, and that on your recommendation the Government have in their Order, No. 341, of the 5th June 1875, extended to him the exemption conceded to his father from furnishing his descriptive roll.

3. I personally explained to Manwar Ali Khan Bahadur that no descriptive roll is necessary, that he is simply to keep the pensioner's half and send it to this office along with his monthly receipts for payment, that his signature on "Collector's half" would prove a wholesome check against the production of forged receipts by his people or servants for the purpose of drawing his stipend, and that other Political Pensioners, Davood Khan Bahadur† and Khajah Khan Bahadur,‡ drawing enhanced stipends of Rs. 400 and Rs. 500, respectively, have quietly conformed to these rules, as by their so doing their position has in no way been compromised. The pensioner still insists in his refusal and desires that he may be spared from accepting this novel formality.

† Nawáb's grandson.
‡ Youngest son of the late Nawáb of Kurnool.

4. I have the honor to request the favor of your instructions in this matter.

No. 60. *From A. C. TUPP, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George,* 17*th February* 1881, *No. J.A.D.*-47 [*Current No.* 103].

Pension Department.

With reference to Mr. Under Secretary Maclean's Memorandum, No. 249, dated the 7th February 1881, inquiring whether there is any valid objection to the use of the old form of drawing pensions on a simple memorandum signed by the pensioner being continued in preference to that of drawing pensions on Permanent Pay Orders, I have the honor to state that the form of Permanent Pay Orders was originally introduced by the Government of India in their Order, No. 2129, dated the 29th April 1865, and the sanction of the Madras Government to its introduction in this Presidency was granted in their Order, No. 310, dated the 23rd June 1865, Financial. Permanent Pay Orders are being issued in favor of all classes of pensioners under the particular orders contained in Section 94 of the Civil Pension Code, and Rule 1, Chapter 13 of the Civil Account Code, 2nd Edition. Under these circumstances, it appears necessary that the form in question should not be changed.

No. 61. *From H. F. CLOGSTOUN, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George,* 5*th March* 1881, *No. J.A.D.*-71 [*Current No.* 139].

Pension Department.

With reference to your Memorandum, No. 375, dated the 23rd February 1881, I have the honor to state that when the system of issuing Permanent Pay Orders to pensioners was originally introduced by the Government of India in 1865 this office was expected to issue Permanent Pay Orders to both Superannuation and Political Pensioners. But from want of information and from weakness of the staff of this office the issue of the orders to the latter class of pensioners was greatly neglected until 1878, when the matter attracted attention, and the orders of the Government of India were obtained for the entertainment of an extra clerk in the Pension Department of this office to complete the issue of Permanent Pay Orders to the two classes of pensioners in conformity with the instructions contained in the Circular Order of the Comptroller-General, No. 171, dated the 15th April 1874.

2. The clerk entrusted with the work, after comparing the grant of pension with the original order of Government sanctioning it, issued Permanent Pay Order in favor of each pensioner. Accordingly, when the turn of Manwar Ali Khan Bahadur came, an order was prepared and issued in his favor.

3. I respectfully beg that if the Government of Madras is of opinion that an exception should be made in this case, and the pensioner should be allowed to draw his pension without complying with the rules in the code, the circumstances may be reported for the information of the Government of India.

No. 62. ORDER THEREON, 29th March 1881, No. 172.

Manwar Ali Khan Bahadur, nephew of the late Nawáb of Kurnool and a Political pensioner, prays Government to exempt him from the necessity of signing the Permanent Pay Order.

2. The Collector states that other pensioners drawing higher stipends than the memorialist have not objected to the form, and he does not support the request.

3. His Excellency in Council is, however, of opinion that the prayer may be granted. It is the very novelty of the form that renders it distasteful in the eyes of

a native gentleman, and it has been ascertained that although the form was introduced under orders from the Government of India in 1865, it has only recently been issued to political pensioners.

4. The Government accordingly resolve to authorize the Accountant-General to continue the use of the old form in the case of the memorialist, and of any other political pensioners of rank who may petition against the obligation to sign the new form.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipendiaries.

Read the following paper :—

No. 63. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated* 18*th March* 1881, *No.* 87 [*Current No.* 167].

In continuation of this office letter, 1st November 1876, No. 642, and G.O., 4th November 1876, No. 707, I have the honor to forward two letters addressed to me by Haji Hafiz Khurshid Ahmad Sahib, together with two bill of costs and copy of my letter, 13th January 1881, No. 14.

2. He requests a further allotment of Rs. 4,022-13-2 from the funds accumulated to the credit of his children, amounting to Rs. 31,898-15-6 up to date, to recoup himself law expenses incurred on their account.

3. After making due inquiry, I consider that the grant of the sums mentioned below may be made, and beg, therefore, permission to do so :—

	RS.	A.	P.
To balance due to Messrs. Barclay and Morgan on Suit 315 of 1874 ..	265	9	2
Do. do. on Suit 350 of 1875 ..	882	4	0
To interest on moneys borrowed to conduct these suits	900	0	0
Total ..	2,047	13	2

4. Adverting to paragraph 4 of Hafiz Khurshid Ahmad's letter of 28th January 1881, I have the honor to observe that the sum of Rs. 285-9-2, given in my letter, No. 14 of 1881, was erroneously written for Rs. 265-9-2.

No. 64. ORDER THEREON, 30th March 1881, No. 174.

The Government sanction the further disbursement of Rs. 2,047-13-2 from the accumulated funds at the credit of the minors.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

Carnatic Stipends.

Read the following paper :—

No. 65. *From Major C. D. BAYNES, Officer in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk,* 16*th March* 1881, *No.* 81 [*Current No.* 160].

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a petition from Bustee Begum, daughter, and Sadat-un-Nissa Begum, niece, of the late Bukshi Begum, with the following remarks.

2. Mahammad Hasan Khan was a Chief Officer of Nawáb Umdat-ul-Umrah. On his death a reduced pension of Rs. 37-8-0 was continued in the name of his son Mahammad Asadullah—*vide* Resolution of Government, dated 29th December 1829. He died on the 10th July 1837, and Rs. 19 were continued to his legitimate widow Bukshi Begum—*vide* Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 399, dated 31st October 1837.

3. This stipend should by rule have lapsed on death of Mahammad Asadullah, but a portion of it was continued to his widow Bukshi Begum on the recommendation of the then Government Agent Colonel Walpole—*vide* Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 399, Political Department, 31st December 1837. Bukshi Begum died on the 7th November 1880. Her daughter, Bustee Begum, seeks a continuation of her mother's stipend. This claim is inadmissible. If Bukshi Begum had been unmarried at the time of her father's death or supported by him she would only have received a sum of Rs. 6 as her share of her father's lapsing stipend. She therefore profited largely by receipt of a compassionate allowance as the widow of a stipendiary; but this arrangement was injurious to her daughter, the petitioner, because had her mother inherited from her father petitioner's claim to moiety of her mother's pension as third holder might have been considered.

4. Under these circumstances, I would recommend, as a special case, the grant to her of Rs. (3) three per mensem, which represents the moiety of the stipend her mother would have enjoyed had she inherited from her father.

5. Sadat-un-Nissa is the daughter of Husaini Begum, the shadi widow of Mir Jaffer Ali, a Carnatic Stipendiary of Rs. 20 per mensem. On his death in 1845 Rs. 10 were continued to his family—*vide* Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 482, 10th December 1845. Of this sum Rs. 6 were allotted to Sadat-un-Nissa's mother for support of herself and her other daughters, because Sadat-un-Nissa was supported by her. By the death of her husband and her aunt Bukshi Begum she is left quite destitute; if she had enjoyed a share of her father's stipend which she gave up, as her aunt was maintaining her, she would have got about Rs. (1-8-0) one and annas eight, which sum I beg to recommend may now be given to her as a monthly allowance.

No. 66. ORDER THEREON, 30th March 1881, No. 175.

The Agent's proposals are approved and sanctioned as compassionate allowances for life.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.